

# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED



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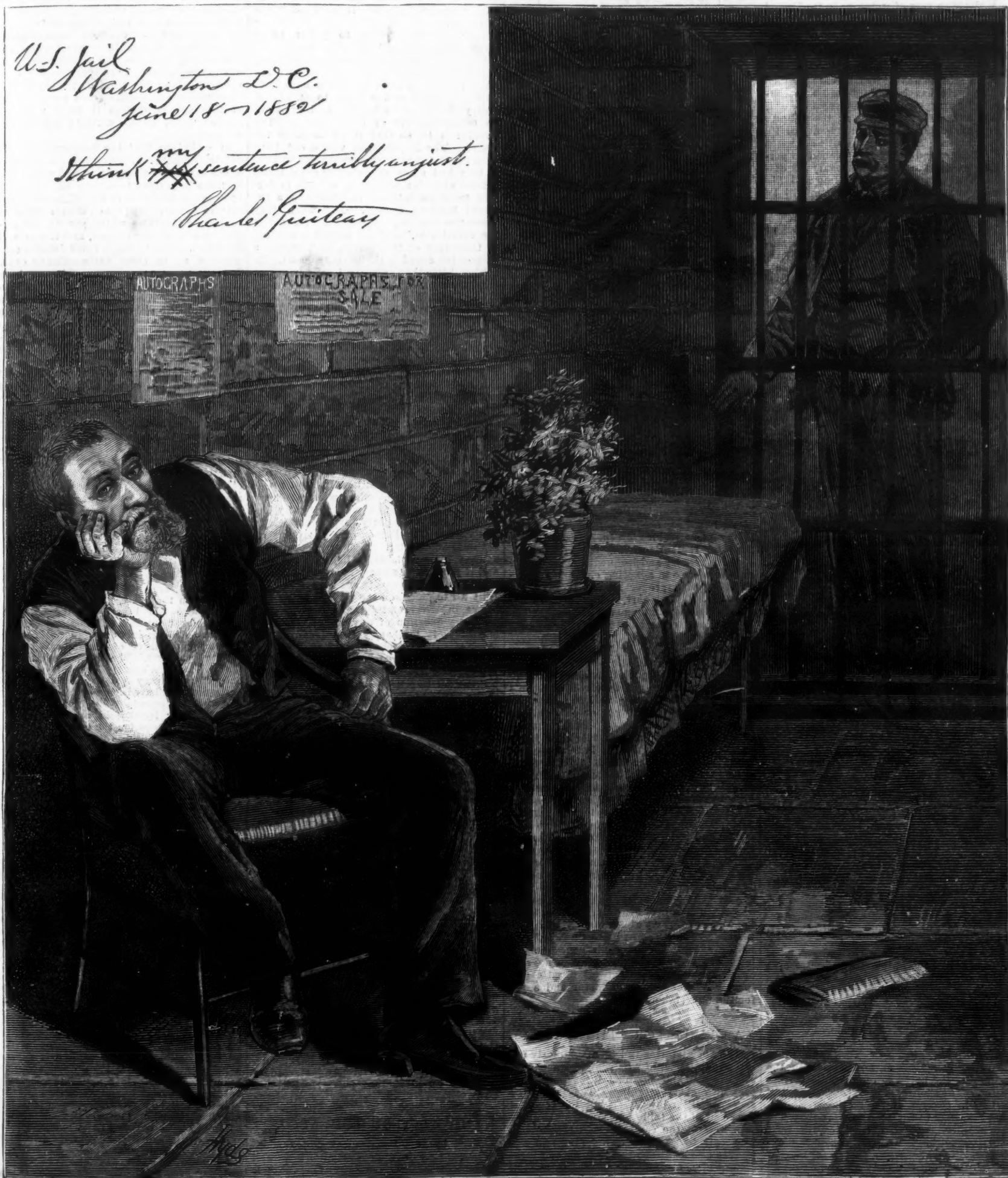
NEW YORK—FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 1, 1882.

[PRICE 10 CENTS. \$4.00 YEARLY. 13 WEEKS, \$1.00.]

U.S. Jail  
Washington D.C.  
June 18-1882

I think ~~my~~ sentence terribly unjust.

Charles Guiteau



WASHINGTON, D. C.—THE DOOMED ASSASSIN, GUITEAU—UNDER THE SHADOW OF THE DEATH-WATCH.  
FROM A SKETCH BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 295.



FRANK LESLIE'S  
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,  
53, 55 & 57 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, JULY 1, 1882.

A NEW SERIAL.

WE shall commence, in No. 1401, the publication of a new serial story by WILKIE COLLINS, entitled, "HEART AND SCIENCE; a Story of the Present Time," and secured at large expense expressly for the columns of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. This last production of one of the foremost of English authors, whose popularity in this country is scarcely less pronounced than in his own, is characterized by all the startling realism, vivid character-painting, interesting dramatic situations and wondrous descriptions which have given his previous works their peculiar fascination. That it will add to his reputation with the reading public, we have no doubt whatever.

THE POLITICAL EFFECT OF  
GUITEAU'S CRIME.

RARELY has the political situation of a country been so profoundly modified, during a year of peace, as in the United States since this last week in June twelve months ago. It was not done by any wave of public feeling, or any violence of popular action. It was the momentary work of one man—fiend or lunatic—fancying or pretending that he was an instrument of divine justice. He has been duly tried and condemned as responsible in law for his deed, and will expiate his crime on the gallows within three days of the anniversary of its perpetration. Apparently he will die without remorse, and will be consigned to perpetual execration. We are weary of discussion of his monstrous crime and his abnormal character, and his doom will be greeted with a silent shudder as we recall the horror of last Summer.

But his work remains. The historian will analyze his character and dissect his motives, as we do those of Brutus, Ravallac, Charlotte Corday, Bellingham and Orsini. But he will find it a more interesting task to trace the effect of the strange deed upon the politics and policy of the nation, and its influence upon the fortunes of the chief actors on the political stage, so suddenly changed, without any agency of theirs, in one quiet Summer day. The shifting scene of that drama—as if by a swift fire in a theatre—and the entrance of the new performers, will be long remembered, and the dénouement will probably be found to have been wholly different from that promised to popular expectation.

The sudden change which death causes in the Executive of this country has always modified its politics. Although the successor is always nominally in political harmony with the party of his predecessor, yet it is natural that discord should be developed and that party policy should gradually change. This consequence flows from the vast personal power which our system intrusts to the President. Although we are a republic—with the widest popular suffrage—yet ours is essentially a personal Government. "The King is dead; long live the King!" has its significance here as well as in monarchies and despotisms. Power attracts followers wherever it dispenses its favors. John Tyler and Andrew Johnson did not follow Harrison and Lincoln any more closely than Augustus did Julius Cæsar. And it is scarcely to be expected that the administration of President Arthur will be as much a continuation of Garfield's, as the reign of Alexander III. will be of that of his murdered father. They represented sharply antagonistic influences at their election. These antagonisms were inflamed rather than softened during the short career of the late President. The assassin's bullet stunned all the combatants, and the storm of public wrath and grief left no place for ignoble controversies. The new powers took up their task solemnly, and pursued it decorously. But the snows fell and the flowers have bloomed again over the grave at Cleveland, and the great machinery of government moves on in its new paths. Sentiment grows weak while the passions of the present hour grow strong, the prizes of the future become more alluring, and the disappointments of ambition rankle more deeply. These effects—so natural in the strifes of politics—are becoming very manifest at this time. We see them in the tone of the press, and in the first movements of political conventions for the Autumn struggles. They threaten the supremacy of the dominant party in Pennsylvania and Ohio. They are manifest in the cautious movements of old politicians in New York and other States. They awaken new hopes in the leaders of the party so long excluded from power. They tend to the readjustment of parties in several of the Southern States. It is too early to foretell how far they will extend, or how deeply the act of the poor wretch who is soon to swing upon the gallows is destined to modify the future history of his country. That bullet may prove to have been the death-blow not only of James A. Garfield, but of the party to which his life was so nobly devoted. Or it may

turn out to have been the instrument to consolidate and extend the power of a branch of that party which seemed destined to lose the grasp it had so long held upon the reins of power, and to prepare it for further victories. We cannot tell. But throughout the administration of President Arthur, beginning with a tragedy and to be conducted under such difficult circumstances, it will be an interesting study for the calm observer of the current of American politics to discern how far it has been turned from its natural channel by the act of one unassisted assassin.

HEALTH IN HOT WEATHER.

THE extremes of temperature and the erratic variability of our climate are made responsible for a vast deal of sickness and for discomforts without limit. As a rule, one can become accustomed to the greatest extremes of either heat or cold; it is the sudden changes from the one to the other that are by far the more trying to all constitutions, be they robust or delicate. The climate—unfortunately, most people appear to think—we cannot change, but it is within our power to adjust our bodies to surrounding conditions, and so regulate the physical man as best to counteract, or mitigate, the effects of phenomena which we cannot escape.

The sudden coming of several excessively torrid days has effectually disposed of the individual who had a ghastly way of assuring one that last Spring still lingered in the snowbanks of this Summer, vindicated the fact that the almanac still keeps a stock of old-fashioned weather in store, and has at the same time called the attention of all sensible people to a personal and immediate consideration of questions of health as related to the possible idiosyncracies of Fahrenheit. Physicians advise their patients individually, and the public through the columns of the press, to take extra precautions during the heated term; this advice is good enough—provided those to whom the advice is given have been more than ordinarily careless at other times—and as most people are lamentably careless of their health so long as they have any health to be careless of, it is well enough that the subject should be brought to their attention as frequently and as forcibly as possible.

Summarized, the burden of the best possible advice, to be taken by every one in allopathic doses, includes a few very simple directions for right living—which are so simple that a majority of people ignore them either wholly or in part: 1. Be correct in your habits—a direction which, if properly followed, would stand by itself as the only health rule necessary, and rob the physicians and druggists of nine-tenths of their business. 2. Be regular—eat, work and sleep at regular hours. 3. Eat plenty of well-cooked, nourishing food. 4. Take plenty of refreshing sleep. 5. Take some time for recreation every day or evening. 6. Take regular and frequent baths and use common-sense in adapting clothing to temperature with proper regard to probable changes. 7. In short, be regular in all things and use common-sense in everything. If one hasn't common-sense, well—his case is hopeless.

These suggestions apply alike to all seasons of the year, and one who has followed them faithfully through nine months of the year does not need any special instructions or advice as to what he shall do during the other three months, whether they fall in midwinter or midsummer. For common-sense, guided by nature's infallible laws, suggests that when the sun is too generous with its calorific, one needs lighter food, with less meat and hot dishes, and more cooling fruits and vegetables; that one who is in the habit of drinking heavily should substitute the lighter wines for the harsher intoxicants; that to find immunity from sunstroke and kindred evils, one should avoid excessive indulgence in ice-water, use an umbrella or other extra protection for the head when exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and refrain from violent exercise—both of body and temper. If one conscientiously observes the laws of health at all times there is no need to worry about the thermometer, whether it goes up or goes down; if one willfully and wickedly disregards these laws, the sudden change of a few degrees either way is not unlikely at any time to furnish business for the doctor and a job for the undertaker.

A GENIUS FOR BLUNDERING.

THE old histories tell of a singularly unhappy Baron of Alpnacht who accidentally slipped and tumbled into the elstern regularly every morning. They rang the second bell for breakfast, but the bench at the head of the table was empty—the luckless lord of the castle was in the elstern. The call to prayer went forth, and the knaves and scullions ran to fish their master out of the tank. History does not tell us whether the damp tendency of the baron was occasioned by his drinking too much milk, but leaves us quite in the dark, priv-

ileged to draw any number of unamiable conclusions. The noble gentleman who had such a gift for drowning did not perish from the earth without bequeathing his awkward talent to a numerous progeny whose remote descendants came to this country many years ago and obtained the control of the Democratic Party.

Political revolutions come, usually, as a result of the mistakes or crimes of the party in power; and it is safe to say that the Republican Party has made missteps enough during the last ten years to have secured the success of the Democracy a dozen times if the latter party had been reasonably prudent. But no sooner have the Republicans perpetrated an enormous blunder than the Democrats obligingly offset it by a far greater blunder. As the goddess tripped the feet of Ajax Telamon and thus enabled Ulysses to outstrip him in the race, so the divinity that presides over parties—Mercury, the god of thieves, perhaps it is—has constantly interfered to prevent the Democratic Party from taking advantage of its chances. Like those Venetian dogs who had their eyes put out because they ruled unjustly, the Democratic Party seems to have been deprived of its sight because of the evil it did when it was in power.

It can never return to power as a mere office-seeker. It may mouth its professions of superior honesty and sagacity never so vigorously, the people will not trust it until it shall lay down a definite national policy and adhere to it. That policy should not be radical and need not be comprehensive or complicated. The simpler it is, so that it be tangible, the better. The Republicans would not have been given the reins of government in 1860 if they had made an extravagant demand for the abolition of slavery, a high protective tariff, an internal revenue and a national banking system. But when they made the one simple issue, "No slavery in the Territories," and left all other matters to take care of themselves, they struck a responsive chord in the popular heart. In asking little they gained all. They united hard-money men and paper-currency men, Whigs and Abolitionists, Know-nothings and foreigners, Protectionists and Free-traders, and swept the field.

The failures of the Republican Party are countless. It has shamefully refused to keep its pledges in the just relief of our internal revenue burdens, a modification of the tariff and the enforcement of a civil service reform. It has wasted golden opportunities to promote the public prosperity and strengthen the national prestige. But in the face of repeated exhibitions of the peril which its blunders provoke, it still recklessly goes on blundering, as the ancient Egyptians went on sinning after a corpse had been passed round at a feast. And it blunders with impunity, and breaks its pledges with impunity, because there is no party strong enough to punish it. The Democratic Party has no national character. It is a loose conspiracy of local factions bent on plunder, and it is no more a party in any large sense than the Greek bandits are a party. It is split all to pieces on the tariff, on national banks, on silver, on internal improvements, on every question of any importance. In one State it is sharply free trade, in another stoutly protectionist. In one section it has hard money, in another fiat money. It adopts a free trade platform and puts a protectionist on it who earnestly announces that neither his principle nor that which he repudiates is of the least consequence to anybody! As a man up in Maine said, "It is a party of Durno."

A Pittsburgh paper solemnly declares that "what the Democratic Party needs is money to fight with." There never was a greater mistake. Fifty millions of free people are not induced by corrupt influences to keep bad men in office—to approve of the methods of a party which is not trustworthy. What the Democratic Party wants is an idea. It has not now a single one, unless an aimless desire to get hold of the offices may be regarded as an idea. If the straggling Democrats would rally on one single point of their repeatedly broken line—as, for instance, Revenue Reform, combining with it, incidentally, permanent tenure in civil service, which Republicans have betrayed, and then clearly outline a definite plan for future action, and substantially agree on it, leaving all other questions subordinate—"in essentials unity; in non-essentials liberty"—they would stand a very good chance indeed of coming into possession of the land of promise whose mirage has for twenty years receded before them. But money will not do it any more than it would buy a feast for the Barmecide. Trickery will not do it. And discordant cries on an incoherent platform will not do it.

THE WESTERN TORNADOES.

YEAR by year the number of tornadoes reported in the Western States and Territories increases, and the extent of their ravages becomes more serious. The increase may be only apparent, the frequency of such storms being no greater than

formerly, when the country was so thinly settled that they might often sweep over wide tracts of territory without destroying life or property, or it may be that occult changes in the climate have really made them more common. However this may be, the fact remains that they constantly number more victims and destroy more property, until a twelvemonth seldom passes without a terrible disaster such as desolated New Ulm in Minnesota last year, and Grinnell in Iowa this year, while scores of other places suffer only less seriously. Indeed, it is scarcely too much to say that the danger of tornadoes has become an element which must be taken into account by every settler who is considering the question of locating in the West.

The meteorologists have never succeeded in throwing a very satisfactory light upon the causes of these terrible manifestations of nature's power. They have been able to compute their velocity and to deduce some general laws—subject, however, to numerous exceptions—as to their movements; but why they occur, what previous conditions of the atmosphere may be expected to produce them, what signs may warn the public in season of their approach—these are questions which still remain unsettled. A plausible theory has of late found growing support which connects such violent storms with the periods when sun-spots are largest, and the fact that these spots have, this season, been particularly conspicuous about the time of the April and June tornadoes affords some confirmation of this theory, though it must wait for further proof before meeting general acceptance.

It is obvious that the first step towards determining the causes of these disturbances is careful observation and study, and no more important field than this now lies open to our Signal Service. Meteorological science has already proved itself competent to deduce the laws which govern the formation of ordinary storms, and it may well hope ultimately to reach some definite conclusions as to these extraordinary ones. Indeed, some progress has already been made in this direction by the Signal Service regarding the tropical hurricanes, experience having shown that the observers stationed in the West India Islands can often send telegraphic warnings of the approach of these storms to the Atlantic coast which will prevent vessels from going to sea and sailing into their track. The land tornadoes appear less subject to general laws than the ocean hurricanes, but science may yet prove able to master their mysteries. Meanwhile, the people of the West have had sufficient warning against the folly of housing themselves in flimsy structures, and they will be inexcusable if they do not construct their homes hereafter with reference to their resistance of the tremendous storms which so often sweep across the prairies.

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

THERE has been a fresh scare about Fenianism in London, growing out of the discovery of a large stock of firearms and ammunition in the house of an Irishman named Walsh, who has been connected with the Fenian movement. The police also discovered fifty men drilling in County Roscommon and arrested eight, three of whom proved to be released suspects. The police precautions for Mr. Gladstone's safety have been resumed, and extraordinary preparations to guard against attacks have been made at the arsenals and forts. Meanwhile, Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in appealing to the House of Commons for the speedy passage of the Repression Bill, has declared that every day gives the Irish Executive fresh reason to regard the position of the country with deep and increasing anxiety, and adds seriously to the responsibility of those who prolong the discussion. Several additional clauses of the Bill have been adopted without change, but an amendment applying the alien act to the whole kingdom, instead of Ireland, was carried by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Gladstone also announced an important concession in the statement that the Government proposed to introduce words limiting the power of police search at night to occasions when there is reasonable suspicion that a secret society is actually holding a meeting. The Premier has also moved that precedence be given to the Arrears of Rent Bill, whenever set down, over other business except the Repression Bill, and announced that the Government considers the procedure question important enough to require a Fall session of Parliament. The Conservatives, however, are so strongly opposed to such a session that there is talk of a compromise by which they will acquiesce in the passage of a modified closure at once. Dissensions continue among the Irish leaders, and Matthew Harris, a prominent Land Leaguer, denounces Davitt's land nationalization scheme, accusing him of outraging the feelings of Irish nationalists throughout the world, and of sowing discord and disunion among the whole Irish race. A company of noblemen and land-owners has been formed as an offset to the Land League, to take possession of the evicted lands and work them to the greatest public advantage.

Count Tolstoi's return to power in Russia as Minister of the Interior has served only further to distract that unhappy country. He had scarcely assumed office before he suspended one of the St. Petersburg papers for three



months, and caused such a panic among the rest that they scarcely dare to refer in any way to political affairs. Serious trouble has broken out in the Tambov government, three districts being in a state of insurrection. Several noblemen's stewards have been killed, and the peasants in one village have taken forcible possession of the land in the neighborhood and portioned it out among themselves. A nest of Nihilists was discovered on Vasil Island, near St. Petersburg, last week, and forty-nine persons were arrested, including military men and others of distinction. A large quantity of dynamite was seized, as well as a mass of correspondence and plans of the Kremlin at Moscow. A day or two later the police broke up another haunt of Nihilists in the city, arresting a chief of the movement and several naval officers.

The international chess tournament at Vienna ended in a victory for Steinitz, of London, who won twenty-five games; Mason, of the United States, taking the third prize with twenty-three.—Mr. Morton, the United States Minister at Paris, gave a dinner last week to Messrs. Hunt, Taft and Dayton, the new United States Ministers to Russia, Austria and the Netherlands respectively, at which the representatives of all the leading Powers were guests.

### THE TROUBLE IN EGYPT.

ANOTHER week of waiting has only made the situation in Egypt more critical and threatening. The long-talked-of conference of the Great Powers at Constantinople did not convene until the 22d of June, and even then no action was taken because the German and Austrian representatives had not received their instructions. The Porte was still protesting that the conference was unnecessary, and some of the Powers appeared indisposed to participate unless the concurrence of Turkey was secured. England and France, however, have determined upon decisive action, having given their ambassadors at Constantinople instructions fixing as the basis of the conference the re-establishment of the rights of the Sultan, the maintenance of the rights of the Khédive, the preservation of the liberties of Egyptians, and the observance of the international engagements of Egypt. Meanwhile a state of almost complete anarchy has prevailed in Egypt, and nearly all the Europeans have fled the country. Arabi Pasha has materially strengthened his power, and has amused himself by securing the formation of a new ministry, in which he holds his old and controlling position of the War Department, while his adherents and instruments fill the other places. Both England and France refuse to recognize or have any official intercourse with the ministry so constituted. The latest menace of the defiant and practical dictator is to the effect that, if France and England should actively interfere, he will blow up the Suez Canal, cut the railway to Cairo, oppose the landing of European troops in Alexandria, and, if beaten, retire to the desert, where he is promised the support of 30,000 Bedouins, partisans of Prince Halim. Pending the decision of the conference question war-vessels are concentrating at Alexandria, and the British and French representatives have been instructed to demand full reparation for the recent outrages. The industries of Egypt are much disturbed, and some of the irrigation works have already stopped. The Government of Austria, under pressure from Bismarck, finally acquiesced in the conference, and was represented at the second sitting.

The Sultan has ordered telegraph offices to be established in the sacred places of Palestine, and Nazareth and Tiberias are already in lightning communication with the rest of the world. In this busy and enterprising age, the march of improvement is rapidly obliterating the sanctity that has for ages attached to the scenes of Bible history, and the present generation may yet see Bethlehem and Bethany invaded by the locomotive, and the holy places of Jerusalem illuminated by the electric light.

The Readjusters and Coalition Republicans of Virginia have nominated Captain John S. Wise for Congressman-at-Large, and the indications are that he will be a match for the most formidable candidate the Opposition can offer. Captain Wise is a speaker of acknowledged force, and in point of ability is the equal of any of the Readjuster leaders. It is probable that there will be a straight-out Republican as well as a Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-Large, but the Readjuster organization seems to be much more thorough and complete than that of their opponents, and the chances are that they will carry the State by a majority no less decisive than that of last year.

THERE has been no material change in the labor situation. The great strikes of iron and coal workers are still maintained, and the prospect of an early settlement is by no means promising. New York has, during the past week, for the first time in some years, experienced serious trouble from the labor disturbances. There have been, it is true, a number of strikes among various trades in the last few months, but the effects were in no case widespread. When, however, the freight handlers employed by all the leading railroads stopped work because they were refused an increase of wages from seventeen to twenty cents an hour, and the companies proved unable to fill their places with efficient substitutes, an embargo was soon put on the transportation of goods which has been most disastrous to the whole business public. The embarrassment at last became so great that some of the leading firms in various branches of trade sent the railroad managers a formal appeal for a speedy

settlement, but the corporations still, at this writing, refuse to grant the strikers' demand, which business men generally characterize as only a moderate and reasonable advance.

The circular of the Congressional Republican Committee, levying assessments for political purposes on Federal employés, does not appear to have elicited the usual hearty response from persons of that class in this city. This is no doubt largely due to the attitude of Collector Robertson, who has caused it to be understood that "so far as the Custom House is concerned, no man shall be dismissed or in any way interfered with for not paying a political assessment." This is the right and only lawful position, and if all heads of departments would take the same resolute stand, the evils of the present system of assessments would soon disappear. Even the most violently partisan Administration would hesitate to make a wholesale decapitation of officials who might refuse to permit their employés to be plundered for the benefit of ambitious politicians.

The Women's Silk Culture Association of the United States, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia, continue their efforts to introduce this new domestic industry, and are meeting with encouraging success. They have just offered \$500 in ten premiums, ranging from \$100 to \$10, for those who produce the ten largest amounts of cocoons during the present year, and \$50 additional in three premiums for the best three pounds raised by colored people. The aim of the Association is to create a home market for the sale of small quantities of silk, and persons interested in the project can secure, on reasonable terms, information, books of instruction and the mulberry cuttings and silkworm eggs required for trying the experiment, by addressing the President, Mrs. J. Lucas. The undertaking appears to be in the best of hands, and its projectors should receive hearty support from the public.

APROPOS of the Chinese question, the sons of the Flowery Land have an able and eloquent champion in Joaquin Miller, whose vigorous pen has been employed effectually in their defense. Mr. Miller has had the distinguished compliment paid him of having a letter of his on this question read *in extenso* by Senator Hoar during the recent debate in the United States Senate. This letter not only presented the argument for the Chinese in terms at once earnest and conclusive, but fortified that argument by an array of facts, accumulated by the writer during a four years' service as magistrate on the Pacific Coast, which are in themselves a complete answer to all the outcry against that outraged people. The Poet of the Sierras never did a more chivalrous act than when he penned the letter which has now passed permanently into the political literature of the country.

The proceedings of the second "regular" Republican Convention in Pennsylvania, last week, demonstrate very conclusively that the break in the party, consequent upon the revolt against "bossism," is not to be healed. While a number of prominent delegates in the Convention pleaded for harmony, and the State Committee was authorized to use its efforts to secure an honorable adjustment of existing difficulties, the majority were at no pains to conceal their determination to carry out the programme of the "machine" managers, which is avowedly hostile to concessions of any sort whatever. Senator Cameron did not attend the Convention, but his influence was just as directly felt as if he had been in personal command of the field. He has deliberately resolved upon maintaining his autocratic authority, or wrecking the party; but it may be that, in spite of him, the party will be saved, while he loses entirely the stake for which he plays.

SECRETARY FOLGER is credited with having entered a manly and effective protest against certain changes which it was proposed to make in the Appraisership of the New York Custom House in the interest of the politicians. The Secretary is said to have reminded the President that repeated promises had been made by the party in power that all departments of the Custom House administration should be placed on a business foundation, adding, by way of warning, that with a President and Secretary of the Treasury both from New York, and both appreciating the need of reform, it would be a fatal mistake for the Administration to ignore or override mercantile interests to the extent of making places for political workers. It is said that the Secretary's protest will probably induce a change in the programme upon which the President had at one time determined.

If the charge is true that the President is using his power of appointment and removal in aid of Senator Cameron in his war upon the Pennsylvania Independents, it can scarcely be otherwise than that the revolt against "boss rule" will be greatly intensified. No Republican, with an ounce of self-respect, can tamely submit to an attempt on the part of the Administration to fasten upon the party the rule of an odious "boss," and subordinate its policy and interests to his personal caprices and selfishness; and we do not wonder that the Independents are speaking out in decisive terms in condemnation of the extraordinary misuse of the Executive authority. The struggle they are making in the State is for the unification of the party, and thus for its benefit everywhere, and they are right in avowing that "they do not mean to be driven from their position by the force of Federal patronage or by any interference of the President, and that if he continues to interfere, they will not hesitate to attack him for pursuing a course hurtful to the party and without warrant or pro-

priety." The Executive will do well to heed the earnest warning.

NOW THAT the high price of meat is distracting so many housekeepers, unusual interest will be felt in the success of an experiment recently tried abroad. A sailing-ship arrived at London last month, after a voyage of over three months, from far-away New Zealand, bringing a cargo of five thousand dead sheep, which had been kept by refrigerating apparatus in a temperature of twenty degrees below the freezing-point during the whole period, and were put upon the market in excellent condition. If frozen meat can be carried from New Zealand to Great Britain, there is no reason why it cannot be imported to the United States from the great pastoral countries of South America, where cattle can be bought so cheap that the meat could be sold at a profit in this country for much less than the exorbitant prices which have long prevailed in our markets. There seems to be a fine opening here for the proverbial enterprise of the Yankee.

WHILE the Chinese question has almost disappeared in this country since the passage by Congress of the law practically prohibiting immigration for ten years, it is likely to become a vital issue in the politics of the other nation. The Chinese authorities were naturally greatly displeased with the original Bill, which the President vetoed, and they consider some provisions of the measure finally signed so harsh that they have appealed to our Government to reduce the time of prohibition below ten years, and make other modifications which the Executive could only promise to recommend to Congress next Winter. Meanwhile the reactionary party in China urges that all relations with the United States be severed, and that retaliatory measures be instituted against this country. The majority appear disposed to await further developments, but it is evident enough that our new Minister to China has anything but an easy task before him in appeasing the irritation to which our legislation has given rise.

The Senate has passed the Bill enabling national banks to renew their charters, with some important modifications which may possibly jeopardize its success in the House. Of the three sections added to the Bill, one provides for the exchange of 3½ per cent. bonds for 3's, the latter being made redeemable only after all bonds bearing a higher rate of interest shall have been paid; another directs the issue of certificates of the amount of \$20 and upwards in exchange for deposits of gold coin and makes these certificates receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and the third inflicts a maximum penalty of \$5,000 and five years' imprisonment on "any officer, clerk, or agent" of a national banking association "who shall certify checks before the amount thereof shall have been regularly entered to the credit of the dealer." It is to be hoped, in the interest of the public prosperity, that the friends of the Bill in the House may be able to muster sufficient votes to secure a full concurrence in these Senate amendments.

The most outrageous exhibition of demagoguery ever made by the American Congress was the passage of the Arrears of Pensions Bill. There never was any general demand for the measure, even from the veterans of the war themselves, but both political parties believe that it would capture the "soldier vote," and quarreled with each other as to which deserved the more credit for pushing it through. A few cautious members suggested that it might prove an expensive thing, but their protests were ridiculed and disregarded. Every year since the Bill was passed the estimates of its ultimate cost have gone higher and higher, until they are now almost appalling. Before its passage the pension account was less than \$30,000,000 a year, but the Bill just passed by the House appropriates \$100,000,000 for the coming year, while the Commissioner estimates that, with the increased clerical force just authorized to dispose of back claims, the sum of \$100,000,000 will be required during the fiscal year ending with June, 1884. It is most fortunate that the country is prosperous and the Treasury full, or this wild and reckless piece of legislation might precipitate a serious crisis in our national finances.

The care of immigrants to this country during their passage across the ocean and upon their arrival has, of late, attracted general attention. The cruelty and neglect shown to have been practiced towards a number of steerage passengers recently landed in New York proved the necessity of thorough oversight on the voyage, while the threatened closing of Castle Garden for lack of funds brought upon the old question of immigrant treatment after they reach our shores. The steamship companies finally concluded to pay a tax of fifty cents per passenger which the Emigration Commissioners demanded, and thus the barbarity of turning the newcomers adrift, to shift for themselves in a land of strangers, has been averted. Meanwhile the House has passed a Bill long pressed, which requires the payment of such a tax for every immigrant brought into the country, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to arrange with the State authorities for the temporary support and relief of immigrants. The fact that the vast majority of them pass through New York on their way to their new homes constitutes no reason why this State should be compelled to bear all the expense incident to their proper care, and the measure passed by the House is eminently just and wise. Another Bill has passed both branches of Congress which is designed to secure good quarters and treatment for steerage passengers at sea; and the two measures, taken together, can scarcely fail to do much for the comfort of immigrants.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

#### Domestic.

REPORTS from the Northwest continue favorable to a fine wheat crop.

THE Iowa Republicans will meet in State Convention at Des Moines, August 24.

ROSCOE CONKLING is to deliver an address at the Minnesota State Fair in Minneapolis next September.

THE New York Court of Appeals has decided that drunkenness cannot be pleaded as an excuse for crime.

M. ROUSTAN, the new French Minister to the United States, presented his credentials to the President last week.

A FIRE at Lawrence, Mass., June 23d, destroyed the store-house of the Pacific Mills, involving a loss of \$1,000,000.

AMENDMENTS amounting to \$2,500,000 have already been proposed in the Senate to the River and Harbor Bill.

THE honors in the prize-speaking at Amherst College this year fell to Paul C. P. Brooks, a colored freshman from Boston.

GLOUCESTER fishing vessels, arrived from the Grand Banks, report serious interference with the fisheries by the numerous icebergs.

THE Star Route trials make slow progress owing to the persistent attempts of counsel for the defense to prevent the admission of criminal testimony.

OBRY E. OWEN, receiving teller of the Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo., has been arrested on a charge of embezzling \$150,000 of the bank funds.

THE officers and crew of the *Rodgers*, which was burned in the Arctic regions several months ago, arrived at San Francisco last week on the steamer *Corwin*.

THE defense in the Malley trial at New Haven closed their case on Thursday last, when the prosecution commenced the presentation of testimony in rebuttal.

SEVERAL large coal companies in Pennsylvania have notified miners and others in their employ that their wages will be increased ten per cent. on and after July 1st.

THE Senate last week confirmed the nominations for Tariff Commissioners by a vote of 31 to 21. The commissioners will meet at Washington for organization on July 6th.

THE Boston banco man, James Fitzgerald, who was convicted of an attempt to rob Charles Francis Adams at a banco game, has been sentenced to five years in State prison.

THERE were 137 failures in the United States during last week, an increase of 33 over those of the preceding week, and 52 more than in the corresponding week of last year.

THE deaf mutes throughout the United States are collecting funds for a marble statue of the late President Garfield to be placed in the National Deaf Mute College in New York city.

ANOTHER violent storm swept over Iowa, June 23d, doing great damage to property at Independence and elsewhere. Several persons were killed and a considerable number injured.

BARNES, the mountain evangelist of Kentucky, has been conducting a very successful revival at Louisville, among his thousand converts being Governor Blackburn and other State officers.

THE Senate has passed the House joint resolution appropriating \$33,000 to continue the work of Arctic exploration on or near the shores of Lady Franklin Bay, and of scientific observation at Point Barrow, in 1883.

THE British steamship *Escombia*, which sailed from San Francisco for Portugal with a cargo of wheat last week, suddenly and mysteriously sank when just outside the harbor, and all but four of the crew of twenty-nine perished.

THE University crews of Harvard and Columbia were to have raced at New London, Conn., on June 24th, but Edmund Benjamin of New York, coxswain of the latter crew, was drowned the day before and the contest was postponed.

A TIDAL wave swept over the Lake Erie front at Cleveland, Ohio, June 24d, causing considerable damage to property. The piers and docks were submerged in some places to the depth of four feet, and hundreds of fish were cast ashore.

DURING a thunderstorm on the 22d instant, the beautiful Confederate monument in the State House grounds at Columbus, S. C., was struck by lightning and the life-size white marble figure of the soldier surmounting it dashed to the ground and demolished.

THERE are about 60,000 Chinese laborers under contract in Cuba who want to return home through this country, but our Government has decided that under the anti-Chinese Bill such permission cannot be granted, and they will have to go by way of England.

THE California Democratic State Convention, held last week, adopted a resolution demanding that, if the Democratic Party attains to power, it shall "take prompt steps for the removal of every Mongolian from the country." General George Stoneman was nominated for Governor.

THE report that Loco, the chief of the Apaches, was killed during the recent Indian troubles in Arizona is confirmed by the finding of his body. He has been head of his race for five years and an active fighter against the whites, and with his death it is believed that the Apaches will go to pieces as a nation.

THE House of Representatives was chiefly occupied last week in the consideration of the Bill to reduce internal revenue taxation. The taxes which it is proposed to repeal are those on bank deposits, bank checks, friction matches, patent medicines, perfumery, cosmetics, and playing cards, the total reduction amounting to about \$17,000,000. The Democratic Representatives decided, in caucus, to oppose the Bill unless it should be amended so as to take off the taxes on tobacco and fermented liquors.

#### Foreign.

THE Spanish Government is averse to granting rapid reforms in Cuba.

CHOLERA is reported to have appeared in Japan and the Soloon Islands.

THE statue of Mazzini at Genoa, Italy, was unveiled with imposing ceremonies, June 23d, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators.

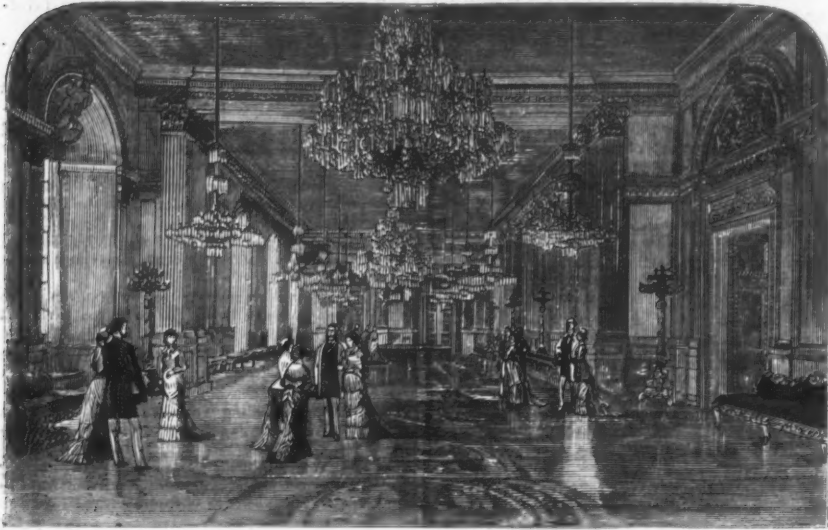
ADVISES from Lima announce that negotiations for a treaty of peace between Chili and Peru are proceeding satisfactorily, and a final settlement is soon expected.

THE Havana police have arrested Canon Leon Bernard, a Belgian, who defrauded the Archbishopric of Tournai, Belgium, of funds to the amount of 3,000,000 francs several months ago, and the bulk of the stolen property was recovered.

THE elaboration of a new civil code for Russia has been ordered. Count Tolstol, Russian Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular declaring that attempts against the Jews must be repressed and threatening negligent officials with dismissal.



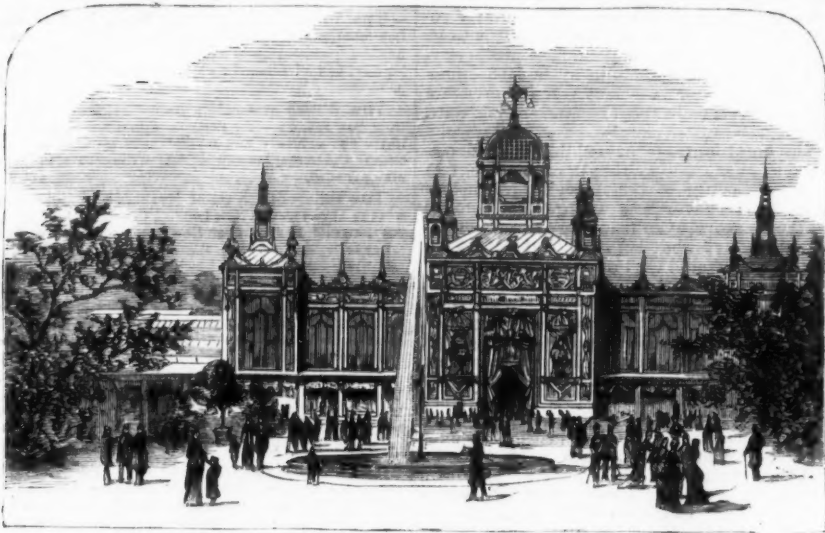
The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 295.



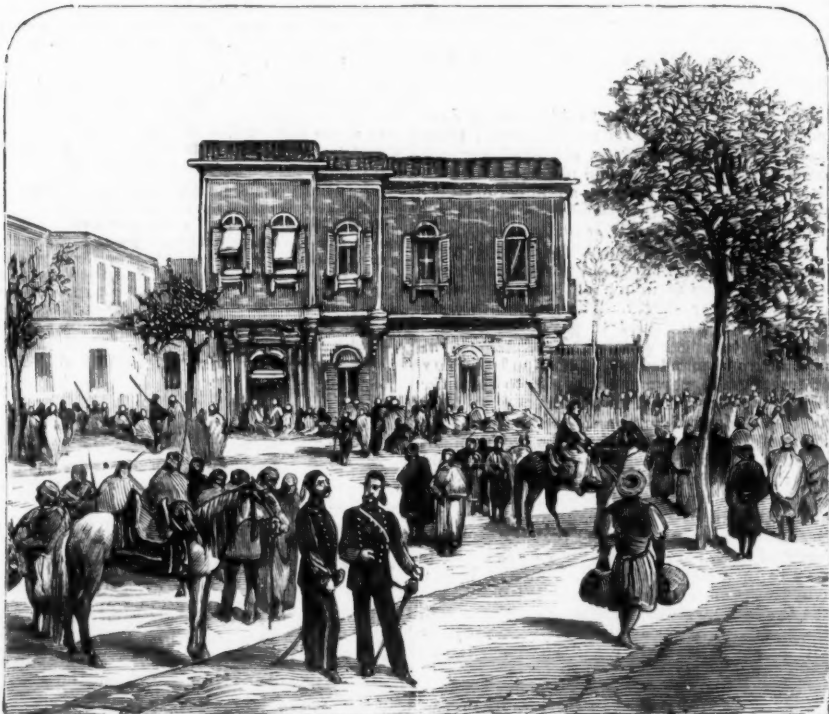
SWEDEN.—THE ROYAL SILVER-WEDDING AT STOCKHOLM—THE "WHITE SEA SALOON" IN THE ROYAL PALACE.



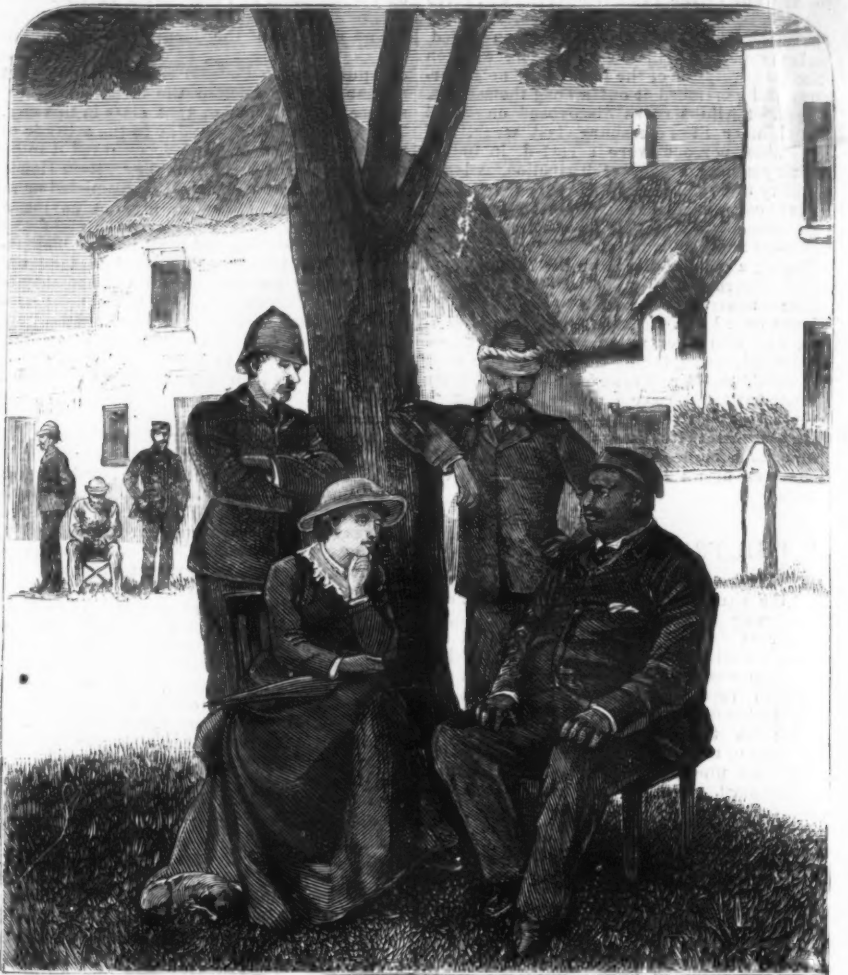
THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.—A DETACHMENT OF RECRUITS.



GERMANY.—PRINCIPAL BUILDING OF THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT NUREMBERG.



THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.—THE RESIDENCE OF ARABI PASHA IN CAIRO.



THE ZULU DIFFICULTY.—INTERVIEW BETWEEN CETEWAYO AND LADY FLORENCE DIXIE.



THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.—VIEW OF THE PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

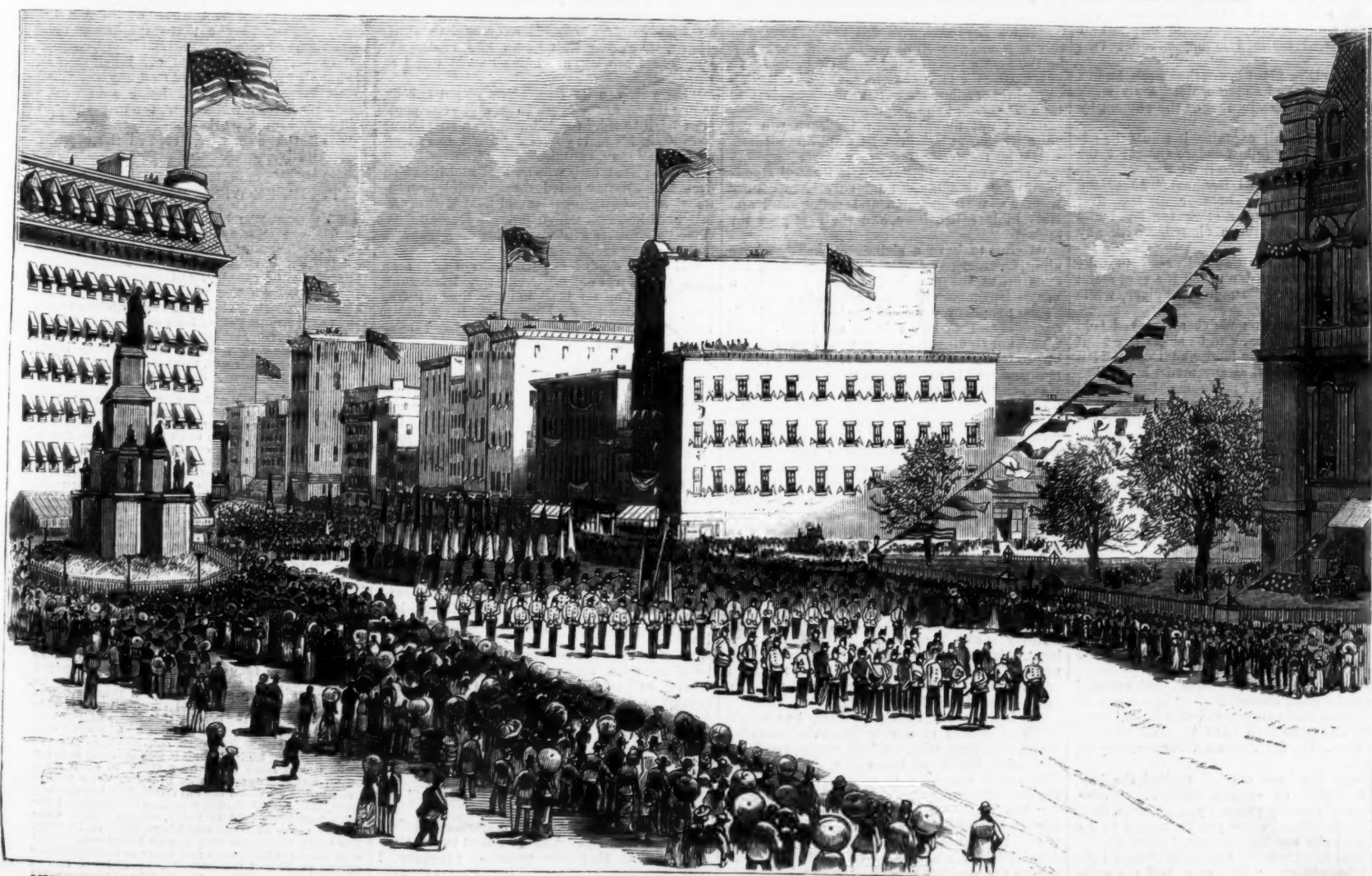


RUSSIA.—THE NEW MEMORIAL CHURCH IN MOSCOW.





IOWA.—DEVASTATION OF THE TOWN OF GRINNELL BY A TORNADO, JUNE 17TH—THE SCENE AT THE HEIGHT OF THE STORM.—SEE PAGE 294.



MICHIGAN.—THE ANNUAL REUNION OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC AT DETROIT—THE GRAND PROCESSION MOVING UP WOODWARD AVENUE, JUNE 15TH. FROM A SKETCH BY DU BOIS KNIGHT.—SEE PAGE 295.



## THE TRYST HOUR.

COME to me, for I wait,  
Not by the garden-gate  
As oft of old I waited,  
Under the hush of leaves,  
On dewy Summer eves,  
When by some worldly chance thou wert belated.

Ah, then it was so dear  
To list thy steps draw near,  
And feel thine arms enfold me,  
And with a whispered word,  
Sweeter the oftener heard,  
To have the old, old tender story told me.

Nay, not as then I wait!  
Far, far more long and late  
The tryst I now am keeping.  
The sounds of wind and rain  
Are at my window-pane;  
And I am heavy-hearted with my weeping.

Unto the only place  
Where now I see thy face,  
The angel Sleep must guide me.  
I wait her darkening wing  
Above me hovering,  
Before thy long-lost form can stand beside me.

Come to me, it is late!  
O Sleep, O Love, I wait!  
And while so cold above thee  
I know the turf is frost,  
I'll dream that on thy breast  
I lay my head, and hear thy sweet, "I love thee!"

C. D. B.

## CRUISE OF THE "NINE CAPTAINS."

A TRUE STORY OF OLD NANTUCKET.

BY JANE G. AUSTIN.

NINE men stood around the stove in Jeremiah Barnard's back store, a place where the men of Sherburne were very apt to congregate of a morning to talk over the news of the previous day and lay plans for the coming one. Nine fine stalwart men, hardy, bronzed and resolute, all in the prime of life—all Sherburne men—and each a skipper of some craft more or less important, ranging downwards from the big whalers swinging idly at their anchors in the harbor—for this was during the war of 1812, and the British had laid an embargo upon the port of Sherburne, and privateersmen were hovering all along the coast ready to pounce upon anything venturing to sail under the flag of the newly United States.

Now, whaling being the industry of Sherburne, and the money it produced almost the only means of procuring food, clothing and other necessities from New York and other places with which the coasters carried on an active little trade, this embargo proved a very serious matter to Sherburnites, and one not likely to be patiently borne by such men as now stood around Jeremiah Barnard's box-store, and shook each other's iron hands with mysterious emphasis.

"Well, then, here's nine of us agreed," said Obed Coffin, the usual spokesman on all occasions; "Here's Folger, and Macy, and Hussey, and Coleman, and Ray, Tom Coffin and me, Gardner and Mitchell—that counts nine, don't it? And there's my schooner, the *Betsy*, and if you're agreed we'll now christen her the *Nine Captains*, load her with candles, oil and salt codfish, put her through to New York under the noses of the blockaders and bring her home again with corn enough to plant all Nantucket and make a johnny-cake or two beside."

"You'd rather plant beans than corn, hadn't you, cap'n?" asked Coleman, with a sly wink at Gardner, who hastily turned the subject by suggesting:

"Seeing we're all captains, it would be advisable to ship one fellow before the mast, for cook if nothing else. Who'll we find?"

"Why, there's Jared Dunham," suggested Tom Coffin, younger brother of the first speaker. "He's a poor stick for hand and reef, but he can make a chowder with any man."

"And I should say Cap'n Russell to take command, though we don't look for very strict discipline, I suppose," suggested Folger, while Macy added:

"Well, no; I reckon we've all played 'old man' too long to go back to be ship's boy; but one has got to take the lead, and I'd as lief it would be Dan Russell as any man I know."

"All right, mates, I'll do my best," said Russell, quietly, and once more the strong grip of an unspoken pledge was exchanged between man and man, and pretty soon the nine captains departed to their several homes.

Three days later Captain Russell stood in his own kitchen, dressed in his sea-clothes, packing a large canvas bag which he called his kit, and talking with his wife. A fine boy of perhaps fourteen stood by, with a very anxious look upon his face. Mrs. Russell looked from father to son, a cloud of anxiety darkening her comely brow.

"It's just as you say, mother," said the captain, examining the soles of a pair of boots. "If you need him at home, home it is, and if you don't I'll take him along."

"It isn't that I need him, Daniel, but the danger—"

"Danger! Fol-de-rol, woman!" interrupted the captain, good humoredly. "The boy's no baby, nor no fool neither, and if it hadn't been for this embargo he'd have been off whaling before now. He don't care for danger, do you, Ned?"

"I guess not—not much," replied the boy, with a voice of superb disdain. "Come, mother, say yes, say yes, say yes, mamma, do!"

"Well, yes then, since you're bound to go, Ned," said the mother bravely, but so tremulously that her husband hurriedly changed the subject by saying: "And now, tell me wife, what'll you have from York. Say anything you're a mind to, old woman, and you shall

have it, for I'm going to make my fortune this trip, and my fortune's your fortune."

"Well, cap'n, there are two or three little conveniences I'd like round the house," replied the wife, dropping her apron, and looking up rather eagerly. "Several of the neighbors have got them, and—"

"You ain't going to let them get ahead of you, blow high, nor blow low," interrupted the captain, putting the last article into his kit and tying it up with a bit of tarred rope-yarn. "Well, that's all right, my dear, and what are the little conveniences in plain English?"

"Well, I thought I'd like to have a warming-pan like neighbor Tabby Mitchell's, for one thing. It's real handy in case of sickness, and—"

"There's the coach, father," interrupted Ned, as a faint and mournful sound swept by on the March wind.

"You're right, boy. Get your own kit ready! Now then, wife, warming-pan it is; and what else?"

"A coffee-mill I was thinking of. Aunt Dinah Folger says it saves a sight of trouble, and—"

"Coffee-mill it is. Anything more?"

"Well, husband, I'd like a first-rate Holy Bible, a big, square one, with a place to put down all the children's ages, and—"

"Come on, Captain Russell! Coach's blown twice a ready," called Captain Coleman's voice from the gate, and Captain Russell, giving his wife a hearty hug and kiss, shouted "Ay, ay!" into her very ear, and then, more softly:

"Holy Bible it is, Lizzie, and coffee-mill it is, and warming-pan; and Ned, I'll fetch 'em all if God spares my life, and do you keep yourself and the youngsters safe and well against I come home."

"I'll try, Daniel," and then Ned came for his good-by, and fifteen minutes later the wife and mother ran up to the walk on top of his house and waved her white apron in farewell to the *Nine Captains*, standing out of the harbor with a fresh southerly breeze on his weather beam. Space and time forbid us to follow the little craft on her adventurous voyage; suffice it to say that the favoring breeze continued, that she escaped the vigilance of British cruisers and privateersmen, and on the third day ran the blockade of New York harbor and triumphantly made fast to one of the rude wharves, now replaced by elegant piers in the lower parts of the city.

The candles and oil came at just the right time, and were disposed of at war prices to the great content of the owners, and even the salt fish went off at a profit well covering the cost of the entire voyage.

The nine captains were men who never flinched from danger or toil so long as endurance was necessary, but they were also men who believed in recreation as well as toil, and having disposed of their cargo and bought the return freight of grain, provisions, and various necessities for the island, they devoted a week or so to amusement and social enjoyment of the city so lately their own capital, for it was only nineteen years since Sherburne had been made over to the government of Massachusetts by that of New York State.

But at last both business and pleasure being well completed, the jolly crew reassembled on board, hove their anchor, set all sail, changed shore clothes for sou'westers and pea-jackets, and with a parting cheer to the comrades on the wharf the nine captains dropped down the stream and faced the blockaders.

"If we get clear with this cargo, boys, and sell at home as well as we have in York, it'll be the best voyage ever a man-jack of us made yet, according to its length that is," chuckled Captain Berzillar Hussey, as he came aft to take his trick at the helm.

"Best not to bar'l your ile 'fore you get your whale cut in," growled Captain Coleman, whom he relieved.

"That's so," asserted Captain Russell, standing by. "All I lay out for sure is to get my woman's warming-pan and coffee-mill and Holy Bible safe ashore, and the rest goes for luck."

"Going to have a change of weather 'fore night," remarked Captain Ray, squinting his eyes up at the sun, and Captain Gardner, a very silent man, nodded significantly.

The prophecy was not long in proving itself correct, and by eight bells all hands were piped, not to dinner, as they would have liked, but to haul down the jib and reef both fore and mainsail, and in another hour the *Nine Captains* was scudding through Long Island Sound before a fifteen-knot breeze, blocks and halyards rattling and swinging, canvas cracking, two men at the helm, an old-fashioned tiller by-the-way, whose length swept the quarterdeck from rail to rail, and everything portable shifting with every lurch of the crank little craft.

"Wish we had a hundred tun of ile in our hold," said Captain Coleman, uneasily. "That corn ain't ballast enough for such a gale as this."

"What I wish is that 'twas in barrels," replied Captain Folger. "If it should shift in a body over to lee'ard, it would be good by to the *Nine Captains*."

"That's so, Folger, but it ain't going to shift," blithely spoke Tom Coffin. "And I tell you, boys, this is just the ground for bluefish, and unless I'm a bigger fool than I think myself, I see a school yonder. Mighty early for 'em, but I—yes, there she blows!"

"I believe you're right, Tom, but who'd think of fishing in a gale like this," growled Macy, and Tom, with his jolly laugh, replied:

"Gale! Don't call this a gale, do you? Boy Ned and I are going to fish, I tell you, while the rest of you man the ship. Aren't we, Ned?"

"Yes, sir," replied Ned, delighted, and in a few moments a half-dozen lines were overboard, for Tom Coffin's practiced eye had not deceived him, and the *Nine Captains* had run across the earliest school of bluefish seeking their Summer resorts near the shore. The example was contagious, and presently every

man on board, not otherwise engaged, was holding a bluefish line, or hauling in the beautiful victims, until the sport was suddenly arrested by two shouts from the two lookouts.

"British cruiser ahead on the weather bow!" "Corn shifting in the hold!"

"Hang the luck!" cried Tom Coffin, hauling in his last bluefish, a splendid fellow, and flinging him into the tub in the lee scuppers, just about filled to the brim.

"Hang the corn, I say," retorted his brother. "We can neither fight nor run with our craft on her beam ends, if we don't capsize altogether."

"Look here, boys," exclaimed Folger, beckoning his comrades close together, "we're going to be taken sure; for, as Coffin says, we can neither fight nor run in this fashion, but that brigantine won't spare more than two or three men to take this schooner up to Halifax, and one of us will be carried along to condemn the craft in their courts; one of us, I say, mates, and I don't see a man here that isn't a match for any three of those press-gang fellows yonder."

"That's so, brother Folger," exclaimed one, and all gave assent by voice or look, while Russell quietly said:

"Send me, if you can, boys. I'll do my best, and maybe the *Nine Captains* won't make so long a cruise as Halifax."

"Yes, yes, Russell's the man; send him," exclaimed one and all, and Russell, putting his hand on Ned's shoulder, added:

"You'll look out for my boy, mates, and Ned, you see that mother gets her Holy Bible, and the rest of the stuff."

"I'll do my best, father," said the boy, stoutly, albeit his young eyes were bright with tears.

The gale had now moderated so far that the *Wasp*, one of the British cruisers blockading Long Island Sound, was able to round to cross the bow of the *Nine Captains*, fire a gun, and summon her to surrender, which, as already agreed upon, she did without resistance, and in a few moments a boat with the lieutenant commanding the *Wasp*, came aboard, examined the schooner's papers, asked a few questions, and ordered a parade of the crew.

"Ten men and a boy for this little schooner, and such fine-looking men, too!" exclaimed he.

"Well, my brave fellows, your vessel is seized as a lawful prize, and if I had my way I'd draft every man of you aboard my ship as a British seaman; as it is, you'll be sent ashore at the nearest point of your own beggarly coast. Of course one of you has got to go to the provinces with the prize to condemn her, but he'll find a passage back easily. Which man will you recommend, captain?"

He turned to Captain Folger as he spoke, he having been put forward to receive the enemy by tacit consent, and he, gravely looking over the bronzed faces before him, replied:

"Well, sir, I don't know. Most of us have families and business, you see, and it would be hard for us to make a trip to Halifax just now, but there's our man Dan, if he'd do. He's a simple sort of a fellow, mighty little help aboardship, but he can cook tolerably, and do odd jobs as he's told. If he'd do, now—"

"Oh, yes, he'd do well enough. Where is he?" replied the lieutenant, hastily, for, truth to tell, the shifting corn had careened the *Nine Captains* to a very dangerous angle, and he was in haste to regain his own boat.

"You, Dan! Where are you, man?" cried Folger, as carelessly as he could, and Russell, slouching forward with his hands in his pockets, his shoulders rounded over, and as shiftless an air as possible all over him, replied:

"Here I am, cap'n. I don't want to go to Halifax."

"Oh, yes, you do, Dan. You've got nobody to cry if you never come back, and your place ain't hard to fill," replied Folger, a suspicious twinkle in his merry eyes. "He'll do as well as a better man, captain."

But the lieutenant was no fool, and his stern eyes had already noted the splendid proportions, well strung muscles and iron jaws of the proposed hostage, which not all Russell's assumed simplicity could make his face that of a fool or a coward.

"H'm! I don't fancy the looks of your man Dan, Captain Folger," said the lieutenant, grimly. "You say he'll do as well as a better man, but I don't see a better man here, and if I sent your man Dan aboard my prize I have a queer sort of a suspicion she'd never see Halifax. No, sir, Dan won't do; but there's a fellow that will," and, nodding towards Dunham, the cook, the officer added:

"That's the man who's going to Halifax, and as for the rest of you, bundle into that boat as quick as you've a mind to, and I'll leave four of my own men aboard, and send a gang to shift that corn, if it's to be done."

"I believe it's law for us to take our personal property, captain," suggested Folger, swallowing his disappointment as well as he could, and looking around on his comrades.

"Yes, your clothes and money; rouse out your kits, sharp," replied the lieutenant, gruffly, as he glanced over the side.

"I've got two or three little matters aboard for my wife, cap'n," began Russell, amiably. "A warming-pan and a coffee-mill, and a Holy—"

"Get your coffee mill and your Holy, and go to glory with 'em, you villain," shouted the officer, half-laughing in spite of himself, and casting a longing eye over Russell's active figure. "I'd like to rate you as A. B. aboard ship, that's all."

"Thanky, cap'n, but I'd about as lief sail my own ship," retorted Dan, diving down the companion way.

"His own ship? What does he mean?" demanded the lieutenant, uneasily.

"Oh, it's only some of his nonsense," replied Folger, carelessly. "There's that tub of bluefish, cap'n; they are personal property, I reckon. No part of the schooner's cargo, anyway. Want to trade for 'em, or let your men trade?"

"Trade? Why, they are ours already, man," replied the officer, eying the lively fare greedily. "Just caught, eh?"

"Yes, sir; just caught, and as you won't trade, I'll fling 'em overboard again," said Folger, going towards them. "For we Yankees know the law certain in maritime matters, and these fish don't go with the craft, or there'll be a fuss."

"What'll you take for them?" demanded the lieutenant, dryly, for he knew that the Yankee captain spoke the truth.

"Five sovereigns, captain, not a penny less. Ship's stores you'll rate 'em, you know. It isn't your expense."

"Schooner's keeling over more, sir," reported the boatswain, touching his cap.

"And so she is. You'll get your five sovereigns as soon as we reach the *Wasp*, Captain Folger. All hands aboard the boat!"

Captain Folger solemnly winked at Captain Coffin, Captain Macy poked Captain Mitchell in the ribs, Captain Gardner thrust his tongue in his cheek to Captain Tom, and Captains Coleman, Hussey and Ray grinned delightedly at each other. Twenty-five dollars for that tub of bluefish gave them more satisfaction than the loss of their schooner and cargo depressed them.

Late that evening the *Wasp* landed her dangerous prisoners on the shore of Block Island, the British lieutenant drawing his first full breath as his boat returned safely to the brigantine's side.

"If those nine fellows had staid aboard the *Wasp* overnight, I believe they'd have taken her bare-handed," said he to the master's mate, standing beside him who gruffly responded:

"Shouldn't wonder, sir, specially that Dan."

The *Nine Captains*, with her cargo, shifted back into position, sailed for Halifax the next morning, but never reached there, nor was her fate ever known; but it is probable that the cargo again shifted and the schooner capsize.

The hardships and adventures of her late crew and owners upon Block Island, and their escape therefrom, after six weeks' waiting for a chance craft, would make another story as long as this, and cannot here be told. Landing on the western point of Martha's Vineyard, just below the pointed cliffs of Gay Head, now crowned by one of the finest light-houses on the coast, but then desolate of all except a few Indian wigwags, they made their way on foot to the other extremity, where, at what is now called Oak Bluffs and Cottage City, they found a fisherman just in with his smack, and prevailed upon him to take them over to Nantucket.

"I expect nothing but they're all lost, neighbor Russell," said Mr. Folger, with her apron at her eyes, as she sat in Mrs. Russell's kitchen, talking of the nine captains and their namesake, the schooner. "Food for fishes before this, you may depend, and you and I widows, neighbor."

"Hark! who's that whistling up the street?" cried Mrs. Russell springing to her feet. "If that 'Yankee Doodle' isn't my Ned's voice, I'm a fool!"

But she was no fool, then or ever, and in another minute Ned and his father were in the room, and the captain, dropping the kit from his shoulder to the floor at her feet, said, with a grim smile:

"There, mother, there's the cruise; all that's left of it; the coffee-mill and the warming-pan are inside there, and Ned's got the Holy Bible; he backed it all the way down the Vineyard, and maybe that's the reason he's come through safe."

"Maybe," said the mother, laughing and crying all in one. "Thank God anyway; and so as you have brought home safe what's inside these four walls now, the cruise might well have been a worse one."

"Well, that's so, wife," replied the captain, thoughtfully.

## TERRIBLE WESTERN CYCLONES.

THE present year has already become remarkable for serious and disastrous disturbances of nature, violent storms, tornadoes, hurricanes and waterspouts having occurred in great numbers throughout the country, but particularly in the West and South. The most destructive event in this meteorological catalogue was a cyclone which swept over a large part of Iowa on the night of Saturday, June 17th, and concentrated its forces upon the prosperous town of Grinnell, killing about seventy persons outright, wounding hundreds more and causing a money loss that mounts into the millions.

The tornado began at Jefferson, a little west of the centre of the State, sped almost due east into Marshall County, then diverged to the southeast and kept on in that direction until it died out in Henry County. Its track thus covered a distance of about two hundred miles, over which it traveled with a velocity of about sixty miles an hour. The greatest violence of the storm was experienced at Grinnell not long after sunset. For an hour or more before the peculiar aspect of the sky had excited apprehension. The northern sky was hung with conical downward-pointing clouds, the like of which had never been seen. After sunset, and even after darkness was gathering, the western sky, half-way to the zenith, was lurid and brilliant, an unearthly and ominous sight which fascinated while it filled one with ill-defined dread. Almost before the brilliant apparition in the west had disappeared the storm broke. It was accompanied with a roaring like thunder, while the rain fell in floods till the water was knee-deep in the streets. Chimneys, trees, houses, barns were swept away like leaves before the wind. The fury of the storm may be judged from the fact that at various places it took up in its great spirals, or funnels, houses a thousand feet into the air, and took up and carried large droves of cattle through the air for thousands of feet and dashed them down dead in heaps. The wind and rain and blinding lightning continued so furious for nearly half an hour that it was scarcely safe for those whose roofs staid over them to open their doors, but the damage was probably done within five minutes. When the survivors dared to venture forth, they found that the residence portion of the town had been laid in ruins, among which were buried many of their neighbors dead and dying. The flight which followed was an awful one. What with the fires built here and there to illuminate the ruined portion of the town, the great blast of one of the college buildings, the shrieks of the wounded and the fear and agony of the people, the horrors of the night made the bravest quail. When day



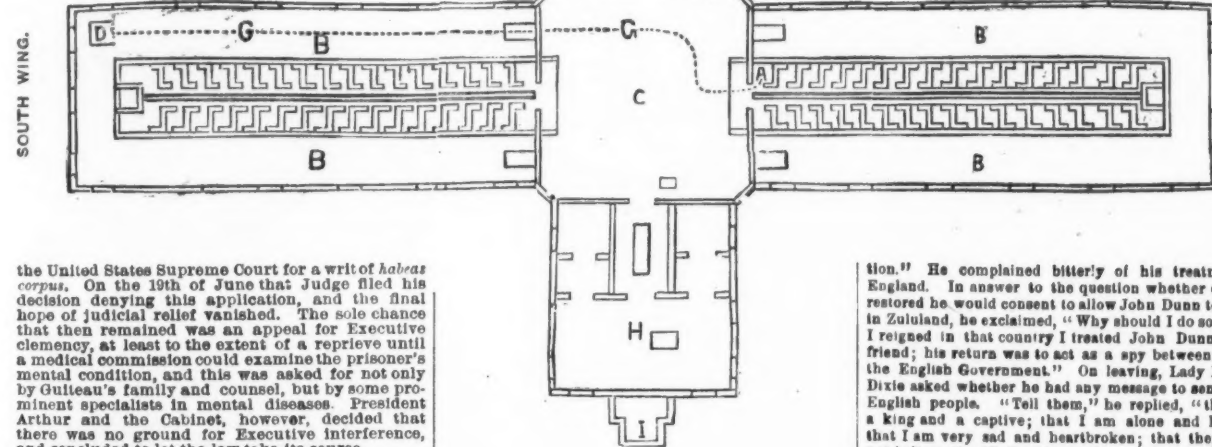
dawned it was found that forty persons had been killed outright and over one hundred wounded, a number of them fatally, while one hundred and twenty buildings had been destroyed, mostly dwellings, and at least sixty families, representing over three hundred persons, were left absolutely destitute, while the Iowa College was swept out of existence.

The scenes around the ruins were heartrending. Many of the dead were sadly mutilated, while scores of survivors were scarred with ugly wounds. Little children, with both parents killed, were left by themselves maimed and wounded. Some of those who escaped were half-crazed by the disaster, and wandered about in a dazed and bewildered manner. Not the least remarkable feature of the storm was the number of marvelous escapes. A student in the third story in one of the college buildings leaped from a window when he heard the roof rise, and the wind took him in charge, formed a sort of cushion for him, and seated him in the grass a hundred feet from the building as safely as he could have wished. Another student, a young man with one arm, was in the dormitory. He was let down with wall and timber into the basement, when he found himself seated on the college-bell, which evidently got the start of him in the timber, though it had much further to fall. He got out and went to his home.

Grinnell, which was founded by ex-Congressman James B. Grinnell, about thirty years ago, is largely composed of settlers from New England, so that the list of casualties brought sorrow to many homes in the East. The loss of property there is estimated at over \$400,000, on which of course not a cent of insurance can be recovered. But while Grinnell bore the brunt of the storm, many other towns suffered severely from its ravages. In Malcolm, a few miles to the east, ten persons were killed and over sixty wounded; and smaller numbers in several other places. Mr. J. S. Clarkson, editor of the Des Moines Register, after careful personal investigation and inquiry, estimates that 69 people were killed, 500 wounded, probably a fifth of them fatally, over 300 homes destroyed, at least 1,500 people left in want, and between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 worth of property destroyed. He thinks that it will take \$1,000,000 at the lowest estimate to keep the sufferers from want and to help them to put the humbles of roofs over their heads, and appeals to the people of the country at large to supplement the relief efforts promptly inaugurated by the citizens of Iowa.

#### THE DOOMED ASSASSIN, GUILTEAU.

THE 2d of July will complete a year since Charles J. Guiteau fired the shot which ended President Garfield's life, and but for the fact that the date falls on Sunday, the anniversary would doubtless have been fixed by the Court as the time for the assassin's execution. As it was, the traditional "hangman's day" was observed, and Friday, the 30th of June, was selected for the last act in the national tragedy. The protracted trial which ended in Guiteau's conviction was followed by repeated efforts of his counsel to secure a reopening of the case through the courts, appeals having been made to one tribunal after another until the last resource was tried in an application to Justice Bradley of



the United States Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. On the 19th of June that Judge filed his decision denying this application, and the final hope of judicial relief vanished. The sole chance that then remained was an appeal for Executive clemency, at least to the extent of a reprieve until a medical commission could examine the prisoner's mental condition, and this was asked for not only by Guiteau's family and counsel, but by some prominent specialists in mental diseases. President Arthur and the Cabinet, however, decided that there was no ground for Executive interference, and concluded to let the law take its course.

All through the Spring Guiteau cherished the hope that he would secure a new trial, and it was not until he learned Judge Bradley's decision that he appeared to realize the gravity of his situation, while even then he seemed to feel that the President might yet reprieve him. The death-watch was set over him several weeks ago, and he has since been kept under constant surveillance day and night. The admission of visitors was also suspended, and during the last weeks of his life no one has been allowed to speak with him except the guard, his counsel and his spiritual adviser. Until recently he refused to see clergymen, but finally Rev. Mr. Hicks found a way into his favor, and has spent much time with him during the past month. Guiteau has also of late spent many hours every day in reading his Bible, and the bravado which he formerly displayed has largely disappeared.

Applications for tickets of admission to the execution were received last week from all parts of the country. A Kansas man wrote several days ago, stating that he could sell 1,000 tickets at \$1,000 each if he had them. A well-known Congressman announced that one of his constituents would draw a check for \$500 in favor of any charitable or public institution upon the receipt of a ticket of admission. There are persons in Washington who have offered from \$100 to \$250 for a ticket; but all these applicants have, of course, been refused.

Our illustrations on page 297 will afford the reader some idea of the prison life and surroundings of the miserable assassin.

#### THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC REUNION.

THE annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, which was held at Detroit, Mich., June 14th and 15th, was one of the most successful and interesting gatherings of the veterans of that army which has ever occurred. Ex-Presidents Grant and Hayes, Lieutenant-General Sheridan, General Devens and General Sickles, were among the distinguished men present, while there was a large representation of the old rank and file. The programme included a public meeting on the evening of the 14th, with an oration by General Bragg and a poem by John Boyle O'Reilly, but the feature of the reunion which attracted most attention was the procession on the morning of the 15th. There were three divisions, which formed on Fort Street, Woodward Avenue and Monroe Avenue, and the line of march, after taking in several of the leading streets, led up Woodward Avenue past the grand stand on the Campus Martius, where the procession was reviewed by General Grant and other distinguished guests. The first division included the detachment of United States soldiers and marines, many veterans and the carriages designed for the distinguished guests. The regular troops were about 100 strong, and were followed by about 100 veterans on foot, some of them wearing their old uniforms,

some wearing the cap and insignia of the Grand Army of the Republic, several Posts of which marched together, but the great majority dressed in the ordinary attire of the civilian. In the first carriage—an open vehicle drawn by four milk-white horses—ex-President Grant was conspicuous. Other carriages contained ex-President Hayes, Chief-Justice Waite, General Sheridan and other prominent men. There came a number of militia and independent companies, among which the Fourth Battery, Light Artillery, of Toledo, O., with red trimmed uniforms, bright ordnance and beautiful horses, elicited warm expressions of approbation.

There were in the procession about 2,500 men, and it was conceded to be the finest display of its kind seen in Detroit of recent years. The column marched to Russell Street on Jefferson Avenue, where it formed in line and the carriages passed down the long line of veterans, receiving their salute. The column then re-formed and counter-marched to Woodward Avenue and thence to the park. Tens of thousands of spectators witnessed the spectacle. Our illustration shows the scene on Woodward Avenue, where the display was seen at its best.

#### Matters in Congress.

AMONG Bills passed by the House of Representatives last week was one appropriating \$50,000 to secure a "complete and systematic representative exhibit of the fisheries of the United States" in the International Fishery Exhibition to be held in London in May, 1883. A Bill was also passed establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry; it provides that the head of the bureau shall be a veterinary surgeon, and that it shall investigate and report upon the condition of domestic animals and the causes of contagious diseases among them. There are also provisions for preventing the exportation of diseased animals and their transportation from one State to another. The House rejected a Bill limiting the terms of office of Collectors of Internal Revenue. By this Bill it was proposed to legislate out of office on the 13th day of June, all collectors who shall have served four years on that date. Other collectors were, by the terms of the Bill, to hold their commissions until the end of a term of four years. The enactment of such a law would retire many old and faithful officers and create a goodly list of vacancies to be filled by Presidential appointment. Mr. Bayne, the Pennsylvania anti-Cameron Republican, vigorously opposed the Bill on the ground that its passage was desired in order that the way might be cleared for the appointment of Stalwarts by the

out. The entire race of Podharians, as the people of Tatra are called, are remarkable for their vigor and energy, and are incontestably superior, physically and intellectually, to the neighboring populations. Their physique is of a remarkable purity; they are quick of apprehension and frank in manner. Though far from being highly cultured, the Podharians are poets and artists by nature. They are fond of dancing, and often, when the labors of the day are over, meet to indulge in their favorite diversion. They are born improvisators, too, and many of them can sing their own songs set to music of their own composition.

#### A Hospital for Animals.

THE hospital for sick and homeless animals at Bombay stands in the centre of the native quarter of the city. It covers several acres, low stone buildings inclosing a large courtyard. The single condition for admission is that the animal shall remain until it dies. The pious Hindus believe that all life is sacred, and that its preservation is in some degree an atonement for sin committed, and many an evil conscience is purged by sending some unhappy beast to the hospital. Much of the food consumed by the dumb pensioners is contributed in the way of sacrifices and thank-offerings. Even lice, fleas and unmentionable vermin find refuge in a room set apart for their accommodation, devout pilgrims and hired beggars supplying their necessities.

#### PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

##### The Silver-Wedding in Sweden.

The silver-wedding of Prince Oscar of Sweden was celebrated at Stockholm on June 6th. The event was marked by festivities in every way befitting the occasion, the royal city presenting a gala-day appearance, while the palace was the scene of peculiar rejoicings. The royal palace is the chief architectural feature of Stockholm; it dates from 1697, and is built in the Italian renaissance style. The "White Sea Saloon" is so called owing to its white stuccoed walls. The ceilings are handsomely painted by Italian artists. Stockholm, apart from the beauty of its situation, is exceedingly interesting to the historian and archaeologist. Though a settlement of note from the earliest historic period, the actual city was founded about 1260 by Birger Jarl, of whom a very fine statue exists on the Riddarholm Island.

##### The Zulu Difficulty.

Hostilities have again broken out between the rival chiefs in Zululand. A brother of Cetewayo, with a large army under his command, has defeated the Chiefs Uthuphu and Ohum, and it is believed that, flushed with success, he will attack John Dunn, the friend of the English. There is no doubt that the captive, King Cetewayo, will rejoice at this new demonstration. In an interview, some time ago, with Lady Florence Dixie, correspondent of the London Morning Post, he said, "I am sure that it is the wish of the Zulu nation that I should return; it is only those who are frightened and held in check by John Dunn that oppose my restoration."

tion." He complained bitterly of his treatment by England. In answer to the question whether on being restored he would consent to allow John Dunn to remain in Zululand, he exclaimed, "Why should I do so? When I reigned in that country I treated John Dunn as my friend; his return was to act as a spy between me and the English Government." On leaving, Lady Florence Dixie asked whether he had any message to send to the English people. "Tell them," he replied, "that I am a king and a captive; that I am alone and helpless; that I am very sad and heartbroken; that they should not believe the ill they hear of me. Ask them to be my friend, and to help me. I have no more to say." Lady Florence Dixie says: "Zululand is on the verge of insurrection . . . famine is threatening the country, and I fear that a time is fast approaching when misery and discontent will drive the natives to despair, and in despair to rebellion. They ardently desire the restoration of their king; the present system is both baneful and tyrannical; and if their grievances are not redressed a recurrence of the Zulu War disasters must assuredly take place."

##### The Crisis in Egypt.

We give a view of the port of Alexandria, just now the point of supreme interest in European politics; and also an illustration from a sketch by a naval officer, representing a detachment of recruits, forcibly enlisted, being sent away to the garrisons at Cairo and Alexandria. The Egyptians pure and simple, not the dominant class of military adventurers and Circassians, are extremely averse to military service, and are frequently brought to the barracks manacled like felons. We give also an illustration of the residence of Arabi Pasha in Cairo.

##### The Bavarian Agricultural Exhibition at Nuremberg.

The Bavarian Agricultural Exhibition is likely to prove a vigorous success, thanks to the energy of Dr. Stegmann, the director. Bavaria, although her invisible king takes but little active interest in her affairs, has resolved to come to the front; and, as the country is agricultural or nothing, the idea of an exhibition of her agricultural products when mooted was joyously taken up. The building is exceedingly handsome, and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it has been erected. Every department has its own sub-director and its staff of educated employees, while the various sections have been detailed in such a manner as to preserve the distinctive character of the exhibit. The creature comforts of the Bavarians have been cared for, and the beer-hall is destined, by its dimensions and its glitter, to astonish the chamois hunters from the remotest of the Tyrol.

##### The New Memorial Church in Moscow.

The new Memorial Church in Moscow, of which the first stone was laid by the Emperor Nicholas in 1839, is a very imposing and magnificent edifice. In form it is of the Greek cross, and is 105 metres high. It is built of stone and metal, the sculpture being by Baron Klodt, Professors Logansky and Ramsanoff. The five towers are provided with no less than fourteen bells, the largest weighing 28,305 kilograms. The cost of building, up to 1869, was ten millions of rubles, and from that period to the present, six millions, making sixteen million rubles in all. The idea of building the Memorial Church emanated from Alexander I., who resolved upon erecting it in thanksgiving for the deliverance of his beloved country from the iron heel of the French invader.

#### AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—SECRETARY FOLGER has prohibited smoking in the Treasury Department.

—"SPURGEON mantles" and "Spurgeon corsets" are advertised in London.

—A NATIONAL association to suppress juvenile smoking in England has just been formed.

—THE German Government has suspended the sale of the Vienna *Figaro* for a period of two years.

—THE Suez Canal steadily increases in prosperity, last year's receipts having exceeded \$10,935,000.

—A FAST mail train is soon to be established between New York and Chicago which will make the run in twenty-five hours.

—THE Divorce Bill has finally passed the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 336 to 150. The fate of the Bill in the Senate is doubtful.

—DUBUQUE, Iowa, claims that some of the hail-stones which fell during a recent storm measured over a foot in circumference and weighed half a pound.

—THE silk trade in Macclesfield, England, is more depressed than it has been for a quarter of a century. Hundreds of weavers have emigrated to America.

—THIRTY of the Indian students in the Hampton (Va.) Institute have been turned over to farmers in Western Massachusetts for instruction in practical agriculture.

—By reason of the Jewish exodus from Russia house property in Kief has gone down ten per cent in value. In south and west Russia all building operations are at a standstill.

—A NEW cable was completed last week which places Galveston, Texas, in direct communication with Vera Cruz and in telegraphic communication with the whole of South America.

—A REMARKABLE tragedy occurred at Hamilton, Ontario, last week, when the janitor of a public school and his housekeeper were shot dead by an unknown man, who then killed himself.

—THE Bill for the sale of a portion of the crown jewels and diamonds has passed the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 245 to 90, with a proviso that the proceeds shall be applied to the fund for disabled artisans.

—BANGCOCH, the elephant presented to the Jardin des Plantes in 1862 by the King of Siam, recently died at the early age of twenty-five. According to a Paris paper, "his female companion, Ajana, is bearing up well under her bereavement."

—FORTY destitute Catholic boys have started from Liverpool for Canada, where they will be placed with farmers. Cardinal Manning pays their expenses. If the experiment proves successful, a large number of boys will be sent next season.

—A SALT-WATER geyser has been unearthed a few miles north of Cincinnati, an artesian well sunk for manufacturing purposes yielding at the depth of 267 feet a flow every minute of ninety gallons of water, which contains a bushel of salt.

—FORTY-SEVEN members of the House of Representatives—26 Republicans and 21 Democrats—voted against the River and Harbor Bill. Nine other members who were paired and did not vote, took care to have their opposition to the Bill go upon record.

—HERR MAILING, one of the principal navigators in the German navy, has been arrested at Kiel on the charge of having accepted a bribe of 150,000 rubles to deliver to the Russian Government copies of the plans of all works of defense on the German coast.

—THE attempt of a shameless fellow out West to make money by lecturing on the outlaw James, with the bandit's widow exhibited on the platform, happily proved a failure, so few people attending the performances in Kansas City and St. Louis that the proposed tour was abandoned.

—THE Scotch are mourning over an epidemic of fungus disease, which has seriously injured the stock of salmon in the Tay and its tributaries. The superintendent of the Tay fisheries reports that 2,815 salmon died during the year ending April 30th, 2,300 of them undoubtedly of the disease. The Tweed is in better order, but the salmon fishing there is also very poor.

—THE Dominion elections last week were attended by unusual excitement. All the members of the late Government were re-elected, Sir John MacDonald, Premier, being returned to represent two constituencies. The cities and towns in the various provinces have returned supporters of the national policy, and the Government will have a larger majority than in the last Parliament.

—ASHLAND, the home of Henry Clay, has come back into the possession of his family, having been purchased a few days ago by Major Henry Clay McDowell, who married the daughter of Colonel Henry Clay, of Buena Vista fame, a granddaughter of the statesman. Ashland, fifteen years ago, was purchased by Lexington as a site for an agricultural college which proved an unsuccessful project.

—THE recent examination of the boy-graduates of the grammar schools in New York city for admission to the City College, and of the girl graduates for admission to the Normal School, resulted decidedly in favor of the girls. The same questions and system of marking were used for both sexes, and out of 804 boys, 300, or about 45 per cent, were successful, while out of 923 girls, 666, or 72 per cent, were successful.

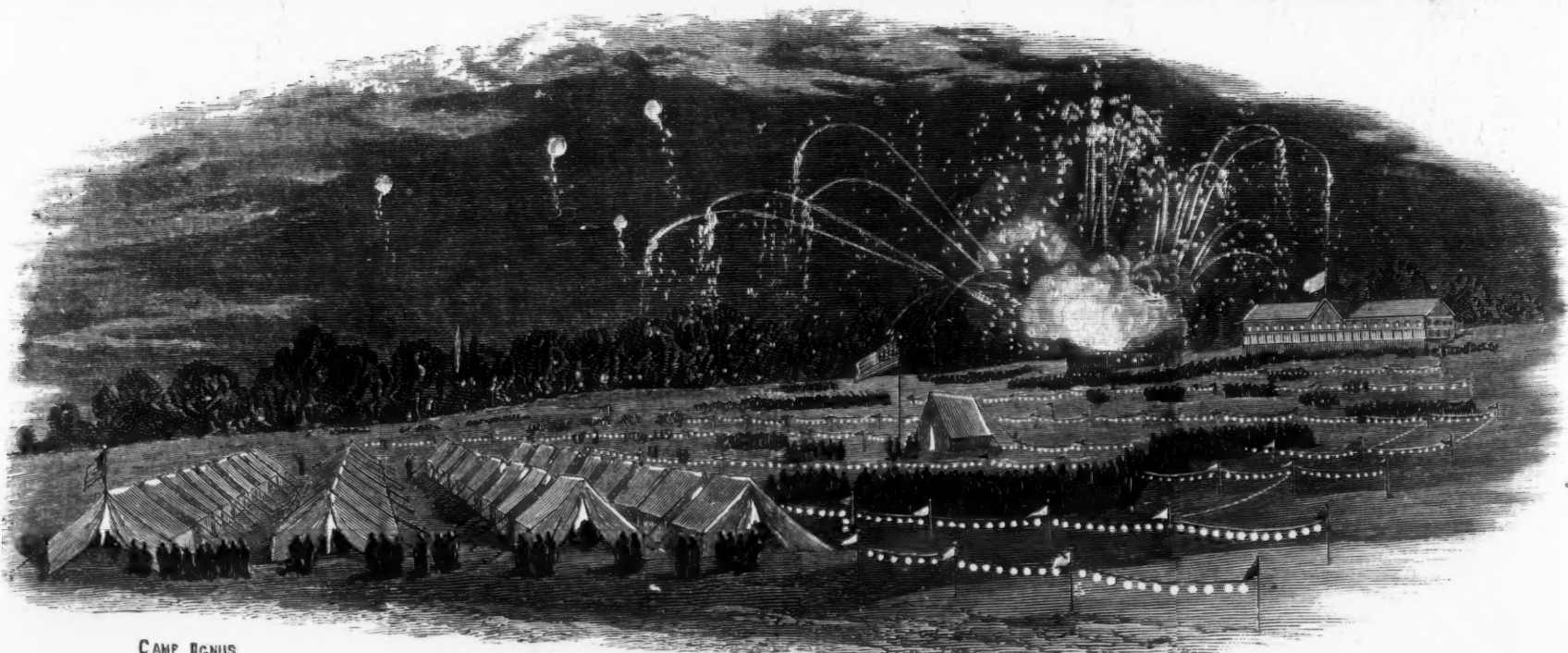
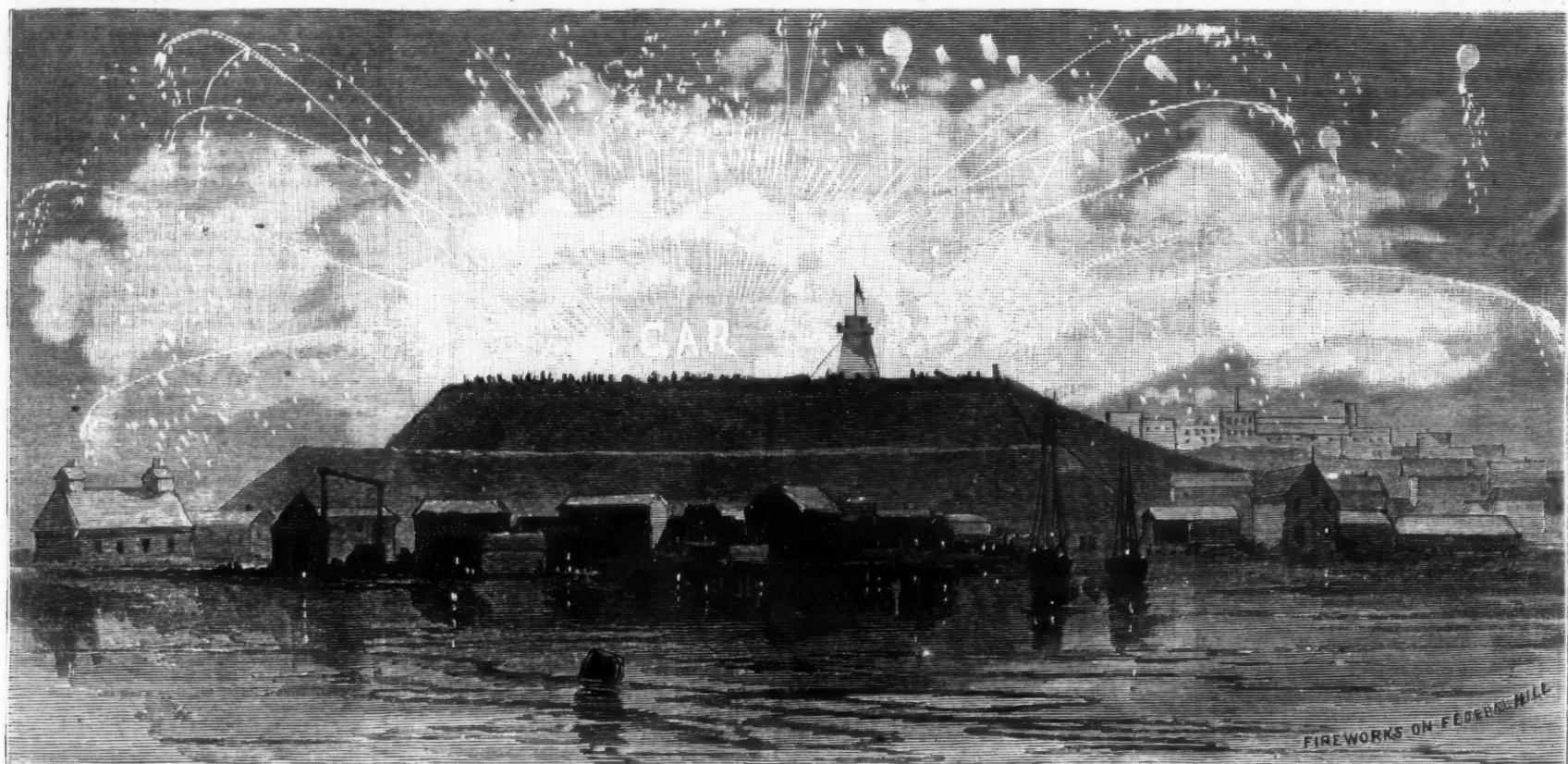
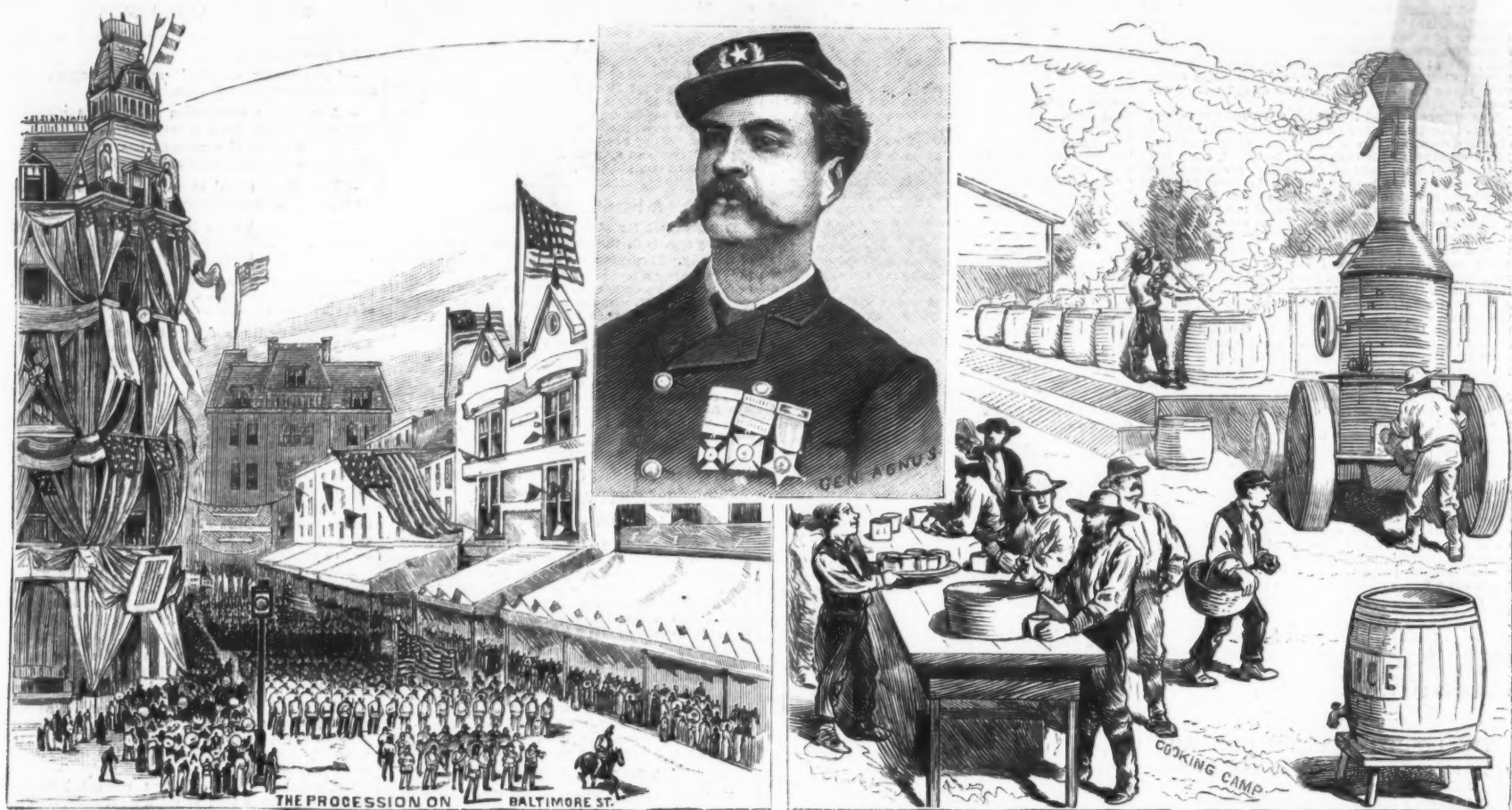
—THE higher education of woman has made steady progress in Great Britain since 1877, when the examinations of woman for the degree of L. L. A. began at St. Andrew's College. In that year there were entered nine candidates, of whom eight passed in one or more subjects, and three received the coveted title. This year there were 225 candidates, 215 being recorded as passed and sixty-three entitled to the degree.

—ENGLISH society has been excited over the marriage of the young Earl of Shrewsbury to Mrs. Mundy, the divorced wife of Mr. Miller Mundy, a wealthy and aristocratic country gentleman of Derbyshire, who deserted her husband and eloped with Shrewsbury last year. Mrs. Mundy is now about twenty-five years of age; the earl just twenty-one, having kept his promise to marry as soon as he reached his majority.

—THE Duke of Hamilton has been selling the treasures of his famous art-collection. The historical portrait of Charles II., by Vandyck, brought 770 guineas. Vandyck's portrait of Henrietta of Lorraine, 2,000 guineas, and Rubens's "Daniel in the Den of Lions" £5,145, while an upright secretaire and a commode in wood, metal and ormolu, designed by Riesener for Marie Antoinette—the finest sample of French decorative furniture extant—realized a total of £15,000.

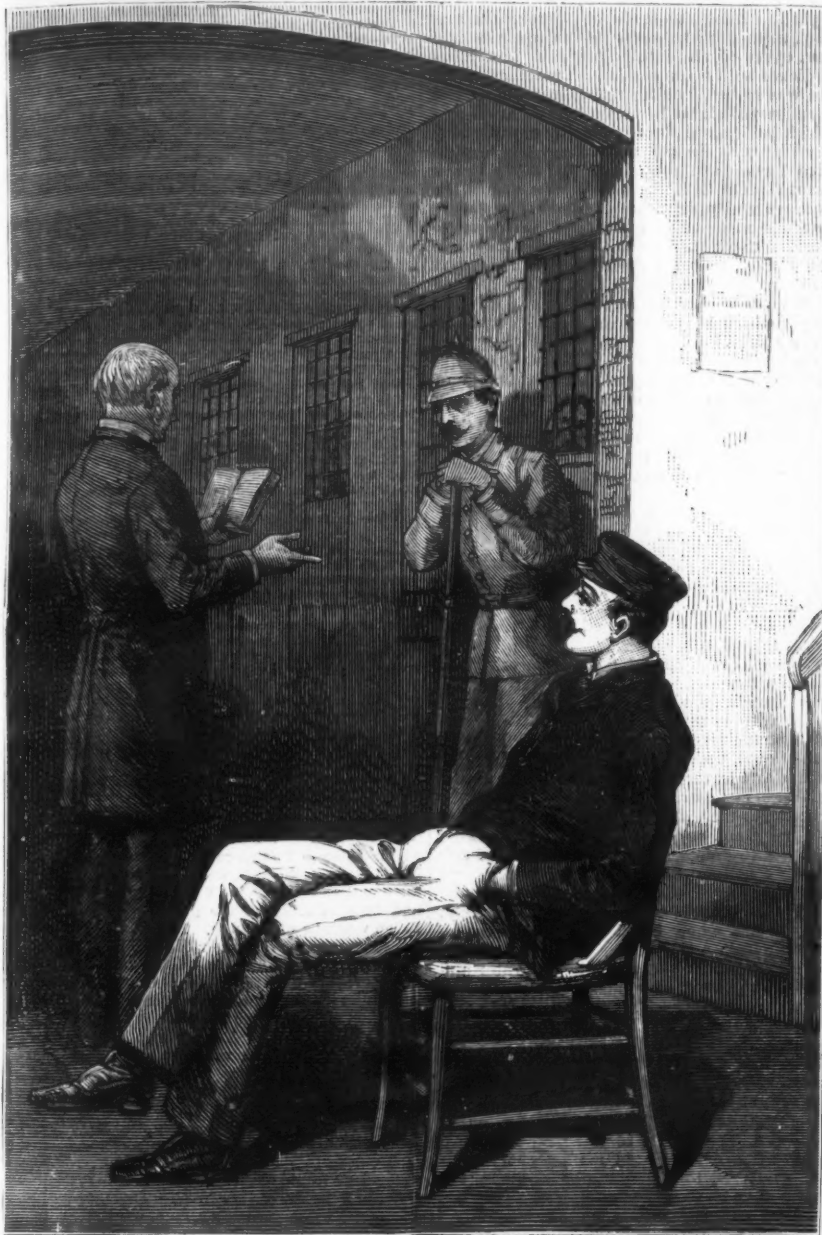
—A CERTIFICATE of incorporation of the Garfield Monument Association was filed with the Ohio Secretary of State last week. The purpose of the Association is to receive contributions for and to erect and preserve a monument in Lake View Cemetery, near Cleveland, in memory of James A. Garfield, and to hold the title to any real estate necessary or appropriate thereto. Among the incorporators are ex-President Hayes, Governor Foster and many other prominent men.



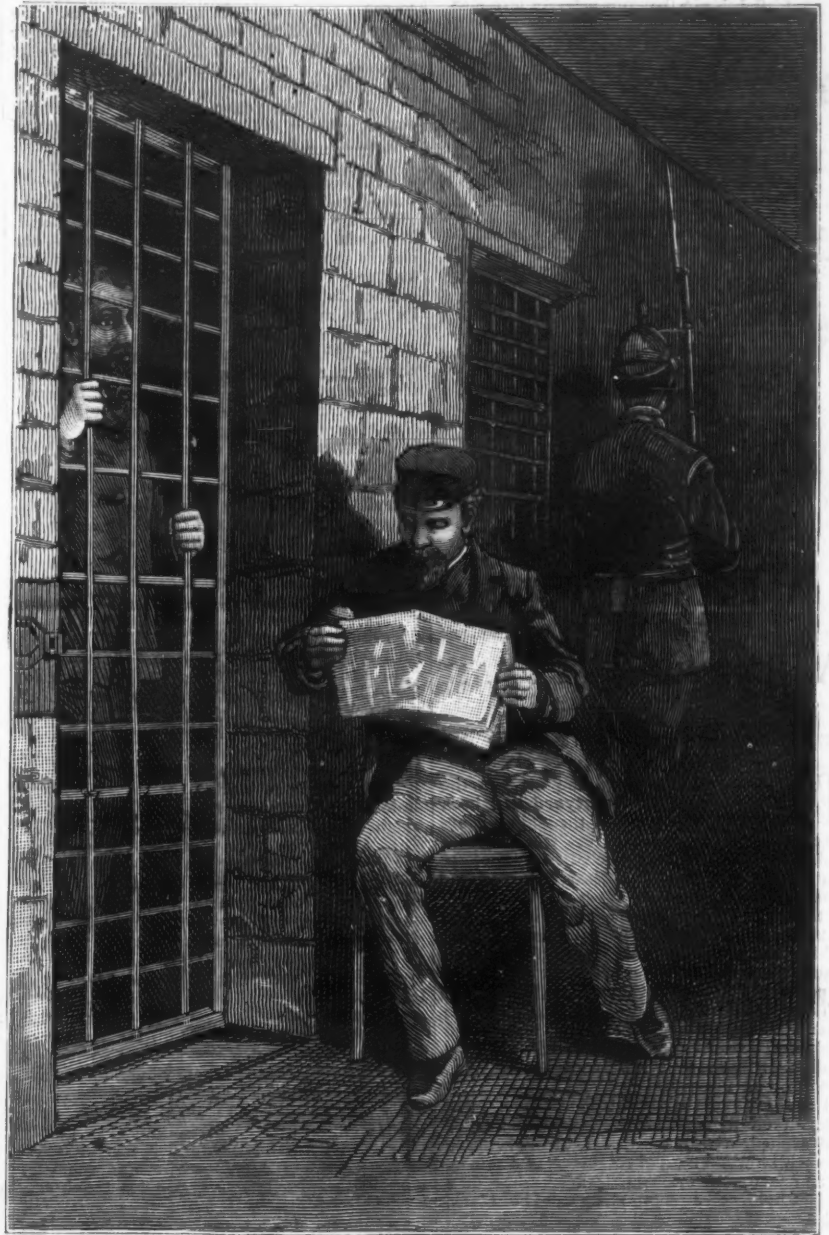


MARYLAND.—SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE G. A. R., AT BALTIMORE, JUNE 21ST-24TH.  
FROM SKETCHES BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 298.

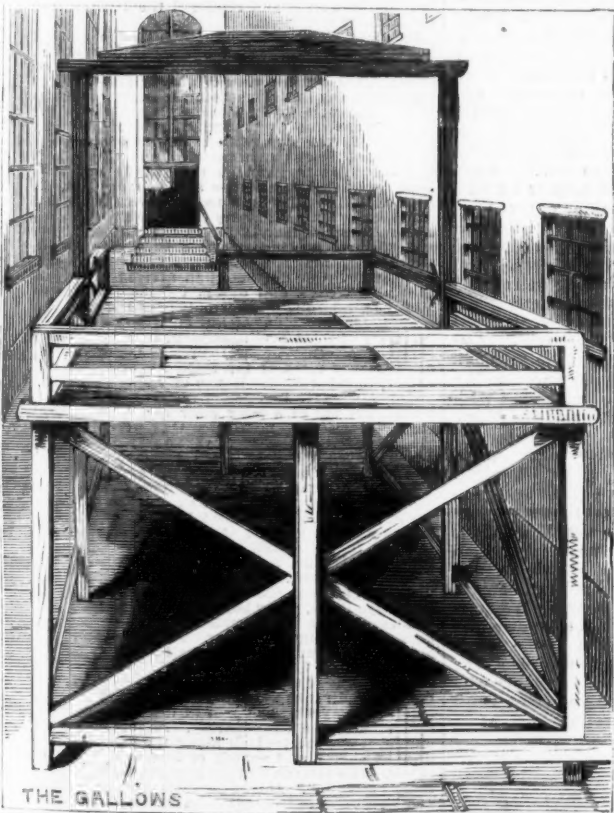




RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE PRISON CORRIDOR.



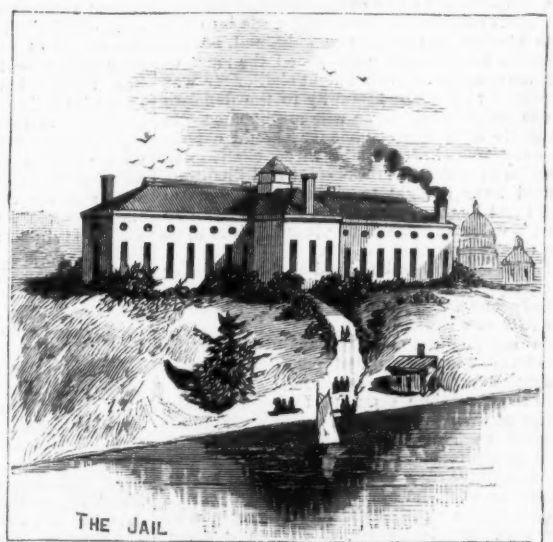
ON THE WATCH OUTSIDE THE CELL.



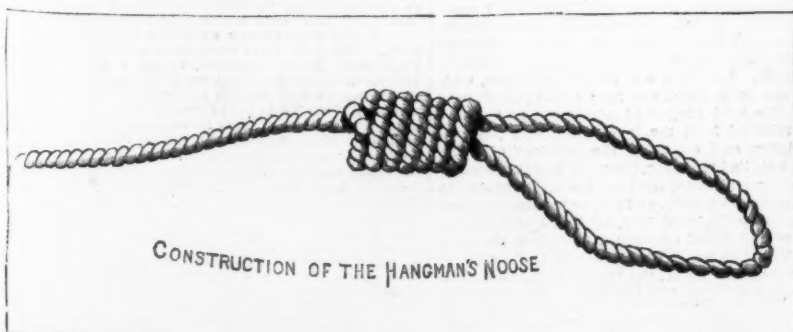
THE GALLOWS



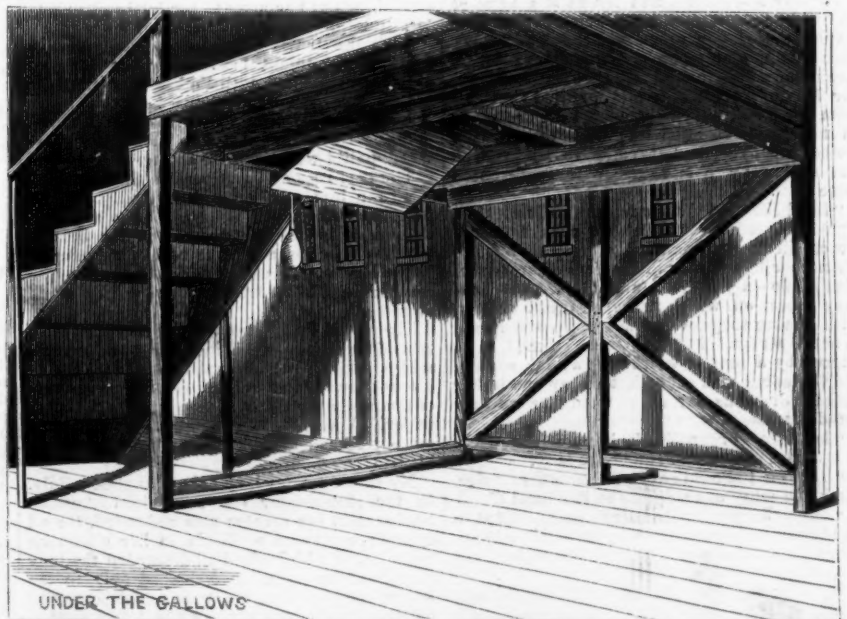
WARDEN CROCKER



THE JAIL



CONSTRUCTION OF THE HANGMAN'S NOOSE



UNDER THE GALLOWS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—THE DOOMED ASSASSIN, GITEAU—SCENES IN AND ABOUT THE PRISON.  
FROM SKETCHES BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 295.



## MA BELLE.

DO I doubt that you tenderly love me?  
Such treason I've harbored of yore;  
But, by all that is sacred above me,  
I'll doubt you no more.  
No shade of distrust or suspicion—  
No whispering demon of doubt  
Shall ever again find admission,  
For love bars them out.

Yes—love that has tested and tried you,  
With seemingly cruel intent,  
By proofs to which no one beside you  
Would ever have bent.  
But, as gold in a furnace thrice heated,  
Remains undiminished and pure,  
So these trials, though roughly repeated,  
Your love could endure.

And now, with restless emotion,  
I kneel at the shrine of your worth,  
Convinced that no truer devotion  
Exists upon earth.  
You have proved that the love of a woman,  
Love tender and trusting as thine,  
Is, of all things we think of as human,  
The nearest divine.

Its attributes manifest plainly  
The purified source of their birth,  
And we look for its parallel vainly  
In aught upon earth.  
It gives, in its patient endurance,  
A foretaste of heavenly bliss,  
And yields the most perfect assurance  
Of life beyond this.

S. E. FULLER.

## A TERRIBLE WOMAN.

CHAPTER XXXV.—NEMESIS.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small."

THE doors which closed the arch at the further end of the courtyard had been thrown open, for it was through this entrance the knights-adventurers were to pass to do battle with the knights-challengers, whose tents have already been described. Before these tents—there were three of them—each of the attendant esquires were now standing, with the bridle of a gayly-caparisoned steed held in one hand, and in the other his master's lance, from which bright-colored streamers, or pennons, fluttered in the fresh autumnal air.

The galleries were already thronged by the guests, in their fancy dresses, and presenting such a spectacle of color, mingled with the flashing of gems, that it was almost too dazzling to look upon.

The shields of the knights-challengers hung before their tents. They were ornamented, or emblazoned, with the device or symbol chosen by each knight, and had respectively a falcon, on an azure field or ground; a crescent, on a scarlet field, and a phantom, on a field of black.

A band of musicians, dressed as Moors, with silver bracelets on their blackened arms, and white robes and turbans wrought with brilliant arabesques, began to play a wild, strange air, in which the clang of cymbals and blare of trumpets mingled, and a herald rode into the lists blazing in scarlet and gold, and, having sounded his trumpet, proclaimed the rules of the tournament. Each knight-challenger was expected to answer promptly to the defiance of the knight-adventurer who might choose to do battle with him. Whoever should chance to overcome, in turn, the three challenging Knights of the Falcon, Crescent and Phantom, would have a right to choose the Queen of Love and Beauty, who would then crown him for his valor and would be placed by him upon the throne prepared for her.

No blows were to be aimed at the horses for the purpose of disconcerting their riders.

Only one knight would be allowed to enter the lists at a time.

So saying, the herald vanished, and the spectators eagerly awaited the entrance of a knight-adventurer into the lists.

In the meantime, some stir took place in the galleries, owing to the entrance of a personage dressed as Time, with long, silvery beard, bald head, forelock, hour-glass and scythe, all complete. My lady drew a long breath when she saw him, for in one hand he led a female figure dressed entirely in green, with her long, fair locks bound with a cypress-wreath.

My lady shuddered, and felt as if a hand of ice had been laid upon her heart. Feature for feature the girl in green was the dead Fanny over again, and when she raised her large, melancholy eyes and fixed them on my lady, her ladyship's plumed and painted fan fell from her hand, which shook so that the rings on it clattered together like drops of hail. She closed her eyes, and, turning to Hilda, who was sitting by her, asked who represented Time?

"Lord Ilfradon," answered Hilda, and then Aymer turned to look, and, after an instant's frozen silence, gave a long, gasping sigh.

Another figure now glided in and stood behind Time—a female figure dressed in dark-gray robes, on which were pictured snakes, with hissing tongues and heads upraised as if in act to strike. Her hair, also, seemed to be formed by a nest of writhing, twining snakes, and the effect was such that every one in her vicinity drew as far away from her as they could get.

"Is it the Gorgon?" asked one of the group of beauties clustered around my lady.

"Nemesis, I should say," said another. "See, she has a whip of scorpions in her hand!"

"She's beckoning to some one. What a handsome young man! Who is he?" said another, as Charlesworth placed himself by the snake female's side.

My lady gazed at him, forgetful, for the moment, of time and space. Apparently, she once more saw before her, in flesh and blood, that wronged and banished son whose bones had moldered years before in a foreign land. She felt, as I suppose we shall feel on the

Judgment Day, when the phantoms of our dead and buried sins rise all around us with burning eyes and pale, accusing fingers. She looked all around her, fearfully, for one other ghost to rise, and breathed a sigh of relief when she saw nowhere the fair head and dark eyes of Gwendolen.

Who was this young man who so strongly resembled her detested son? It could not be Gwendolen's boy, for he had never been once heard of in all these years, to her certain knowledge, and, if he had been living, would undoubtedly have returned long before this to claim his mother. My lady had grown suddenly old under her rouge and powder—her cheeks seemed to have fallen, her eyes looked haggard and bloodshot, her whole figure seemed to have shrunk and dwindled under its satins and laces.

The sound of a trumpet carried all eyes to the arch through which the figure of a knight-adventurer was seen advancing on horseback. He rode into the lists, and was about to touch with his lance the shield of one of the knights-challengers, when a figure dressed as a jester, in scarlet and yellow, with a cap with jingling bells, swung itself down from the gallery and dropped just before the horse's feet. The horse reared, and the unfortunate knight vainly grasped, first at the saddle, and last at the mane, and, sliding back over his horse's tail, his helmet came off and showed the flushed and frightened face of Algernon de Gray. Amidst the stifled giggles of the ladies and un-repressed ha-ha's of the masculine spectators, Algernon gathered himself up and rushed furiously at the jester, meaning to belabor him with his lance, but the clown avoided the blows by springing upon the horse of the discomfited knight and riding gayly out of the courtyard.

This comic incident seemed to clear the air of the chill and dread with which it had been infected for my lady since the arrival of that ominous group. She even joined in the general laugh, and made some little jest about De Gray's horsemanship. The words were on her lips, when the trumpet sounded again, and another knight rode into the lists. On his shield he carried a male figure in the act of pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp, and, as he rode slowly forward, he scanned the gallery on his right, closely, at every step. Of course, all eyes followed the direction of his gaze, and at length rested where his did as he saluted, with a graceful gesture, a beautiful woman with long, fair hair falling at length from under a band of rubies and diamonds, and wearing a medieval costume of black velvet and white satin embroidered with silver.

My lady sat stiff and rigid as a corpse. She had recognized Gwendolen. But she quickly recovered herself. What did it matter, after all? Hilda was Aymer's wife, and the earl would not be likely to disgrace his daughter's husband. Lilian was Lady Doricourt, and he would not expose the grandmother of his son's wife. Still, for a few moments, my lady seemed to see everything through a thick mist, and to have a sound in her ears like the roarings of a cataract. She did not see the Knight of the Will-o'-Wisp ride up to the tents to strike the shield of the Phantom Knight, who had been gazing as if paralyzed at Gwendolen, and her recognition of the knight-adventurer. Instead of closing his visor and vaulting on his horse to respond to the defiance, he now stepped hastily back into his tent. The Knight of the Will-o'-Wisp followed, but stopped a moment to listen to a confused murmur that was running along the galleries. Just then the Phantom Knight sprang out of the tent and past him, and into the arms of some bailiff's officers. He tried to shake them off.

"Is this another jest?" he cried. "Let me pass! I am Lord Doricourt!"

"Ere, young feller!" said one of the men, beckoning to the esquire. "elp us off with this pot-cover."

The esquire undid the fastenings of the helmet, and when it was removed the officer said, triumphantly:

"All right; it's the man we're after! Rudolph Berners, ex-convict and galley-slave, h'l' arrest you as a principal in three murders, and h' necessary to repeated robberies h' and h' assassinations. Bloobs, out with the dardies. He's a powerful one in the wrists!"

A loud scream from the galleries turned the attention of all to the unfortunate Lilian, who, stretching out her arms to her husband, cried:

"Rudolph! Rudolph! tell them it's a lie!"

"It's the truth fast enough," said the villain, with insolent bravado; "but I didn't mean to be nabbed until I'd had some fun that his highness here has choused me out of, as Mrs. Lionel Charlton up there can tell you," pointing to Gwendolen, who was leaning forward, pallid with surprise and terror.

The earl rose and motioned to the bailiff.

"Take him off," he said. "And, now, let us go on with our festivities. Ladies and gentlemen, accidents will happen in the best of families. Let us make the best of the matter, and allow me to call your attention to the manner in which American ladies ride when at home."

The shocked and stunned guests gazed with bewildered eyes down into the lists, around which stood, at intervals, men dressed as circus clowns, and holding between each two of them a gayly-bedizened hoop, covered with paper. A man, habited as a ring-master, now came forward cracking the whip he held in his hand.

My lady screamed, and then laughed wildly. In the ring-master she recognized Antonio Bacio. But her scream was unheeded, for all eyes were riveted on Hilda, in her glittering costume, of which she had discarded the long skirt, and now appeared draped only to the knees, and standing erect on a horse which galloped under the arch, while Hilda sprang lightly through one of the hoops, bursting the paper and alighting on her knees, to rise again with the circus-rider's flourishing obeisance preparatory to another leap.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the ring-master, "I have to-night exercised a father's right in calling the bride of Aymer Charlton, Esq., from her husband's side to again delight the eyes of an intelligent and illustrious audience with those equestrian feats for which she was so justly celebrated before the Earl of Ilfradon withdrew her from her vocation, and which had gained for her the title of the Vaulting Victoria. In me you behold the famous Lion Tamer, and proprietor of Bauli's Brave Beast Benefaction, for which your patronage is respectfully solicited. I am sorry to see that one member of my troupe has come to disgrace to-night. I refer to Rudolph Berners, but I trust that my daughter has redeemed the character of my exhibition. If any lady or gentleman wishes to buy tickets, I have a supply on hand. Only three shillings and sixpence apiece."

He bowed and embraced Hilda as she sprang from her horse. But my lady sat as if made of stone, stirring neither eye nor finger. Neither did she move as the earl approached her, and, bowing ironically, said: "How do you like my co-operation with your plans, my lady? Don't you think I would have made you a worthy mate?"

She made no reply, and the countess who was sitting beside her, frightened by her strange and utter immobility, first touched and then shook her. To her horror she slid suddenly sidelong to the floor, as utterly stiff and unbending as a log of wood, and so she lay, only moving her eyes, which gazed up at them with a strange and pitiful look.

The earl drew back. "It's paralysis!" he said, in a tone of horror.

As somebody raised the wreck of what looked like a mummy, that would crumble into dust at a touch, and bore it in the direction of the Court, they were met by men carrying torches and lanterns, and running wildly, saying that strange cries had been heard from the direction of the Dark Pool. Many of the guests followed them, and saw a young girl dressed in green, standing on the brink of the Pool, wringing her hands and sobbing wildly. "I did not mean it!" she said. "I was frightened because he ran after me, crying, 'Fanny, Fanny!' and when I hid behind a tree, he threw himself in there."

One of the men plunged into the water and drew out the body of Aymer, which they carried hastily to the Court, entering it at the same time that my lady was borne in and placed in a chair in the hall.

They had laid Aymer on his back, as is recommended in the case of those apparently drowned, and a physician, who chanced to be among the guests, knelt down by him examining his heart and pulse. He rose at last, and shook his head. A cry escaped my lady, who instantly tottered to her feet, like a corpse set moving, then sank all at once lifeless on the dead body of her grandson.

It was a question with many people if my lady would not rise from her grave when, thanks to a paper drawn up by Stephen Brandon, and by him confided to Pauline Bacio, who, as Mrs. Nollekens, had acted as house-keeper to the Earl of Ilfradon, Gwendolen's marriage and Charlesworth's legitimacy were proved to the satisfaction of every one, and Charlesworth Charlton, Esquire, took his place as the master of Charnwood Court and Chase. But my lady lay quietly by Aymer's side in the vault at Charnwood, nor even stirred when the new owner of Charnwood took as his wife Stephana Brandon, only daughter of that very Steenie who had been so devoted to his Uncle Charlesworth, and to whom Lord Ilfradon had given a home after her father's death. And so the descendants of my lady's hated son and poor Olivia, who had been almost equally detested by her, ruled in that very Charnwood for which she had periled her soul. And Gwendolen, as Grand Duchess of Hohenzollernstein, came often, as an honored guest, to her old prison. The last time she brought with her the young heir to the Principality, Maximilian Rudolphus Second, whom Peggy, his nurse, pronounced to be far superior in beauty to his elder brother, although Pauline, as Lady of the Red Chamber—Hilda had gone back with her father—insisted that rank had nothing to do with his superior beauty, for that the Grand Duchess was no lovelier than the poor, nameless captive, Gwendolen, and his highness added, that, for his part, he preferred the quiet Nuns' Garden to all the magnificence of his princely park, for he owed all his happiness to the apparition of the Doom Lady, assisted by the machinations of her who is still spoken of in an undertone by those who pass the Charnwood Church, in whose vault her body moldered—as a Terrible Woman!

THE END.

## MOUNT MCGREGOR, SARATOGA'S MOUNTAIN SUBURB.

WE give on page 300 several illustrations of Mount McGregor, a mountain resort near Saratoga, hitherto little known save to the fortunate few who kept their knowledge to themselves as sportsmen hide their knowledge of some precious trout brook. Last year a party of capitalists, with ample means to build the road and equip it, considered the bold project of constructing a narrow-gauge railroad from the famous watering-place to the heights, and engaging the services of John McGee, a skilled engineer, the route was surveyed in mid-winter, and to-day the road is almost finished to the top of the mountain, and will be in complete running order by the 1st of July, equipped with luxurious cars and in all respects a first-class pleasure road. The distance is about ten miles. The depot is located on Broadway, the principal thoroughfare of Saratoga Springs, and but a short distance from the D. & H. and Hoosac Tunnel depots. Trains will run every hour to and from the mountain, occupying about half an hour in making the trip.

The conception of such a scheme is a bold one, worthy of the genius of the young man, W. J. Arkell, whose name was associated with the notable excursion given last year to the Artist-Fund Association from New York to Buffalo, and to the other

gentlemen prominently associated with him in the enterprise. And yet every one wonders now why somebody had not thought of it before.

The mountain itself, which commands one of the broadest and grandest views in the country, has been purchased by a company who have erected upon its summit a fine restaurant and a few cottages for this summer's visitors; in addition to the cottages, large wall-tents, floored and furnished, can be engaged. A grand hotel is in contemplation, and will doubtless be erected during the coming Fall. The mountain will be supplied with electric lights, with which the grand saloon will be illuminated for evening parties. The mountain tract itself comprises about 1,000 acres. Two beautiful lakes, completely embowered in woods, are found on the very summit, affording fishing and boating, and there are several miles of fine forest drives and walks.

The view from the bold eastern brow of the mountain is one of surpassing grandeur. Fifty miles distant, sweeping round in grand procession, from the Lake George and Lake Champlain region on the north to the Catskills on the south, are marshaled the Green Mountains of Vermont, their massive outlines pictured against the blue sky, their giant forms thrown into ever-changing shadows. From the western outlook one gazes for miles away up the Hudson towards Luzerne and Palmer Falls, a most picturesque and beautiful region. The view eastward and southward towards Saratoga embraces the historic regions of Saratoga's famous battle-grounds—Bemis Heights, Freeman's Farm and the memorable surrender-ground, beautiful Schuylerville, at which latter place a magnificent granite shaft is now in process of erection to commemorate the signal triumph of American valor. The eye also takes in half a dozen villages—Elms Falls, Fort Edward, Sandy Hill, Saratoga Lake, Moreau Pond—and many other points rich in historic interest. It is a place where visitors can spend days without wearying of the scene.

Aside from the beauty of the scenery, the mountain possesses peculiar attractions in the singular purity of its atmosphere, furnishing absolute relief from hay-fever, malaria, ague and kindred troubles. Its close proximity to the great watering-place, telegraphic facilities and other advantages render it a point of peculiar and special attraction, and fully warrant the space and prominence which we have given it in our pages.

## THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE sixteenth annual session of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which began in Baltimore on the 21st of June and lasted through the 24th, was especially notable from the fact that this was the first time a Southern city had been selected as the gathering-place of the Union veterans of the war. There had been some curiosity as to the character of their reception, but long before the day fixed for the encampment it became evident that the visitors would be greeted with all the hospitality for which Baltimore has long been famous. Democrats and ex-Confederates rivaled Republicans and ex-Union soldiers in their zeal to show honor to the veterans, and the whole city seemed animated with a purpose to manifest its present loyalty to the old flag and its appreciation of its defenders.

All trains and boats coming into the city on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning were crowded with delegations of Grand Army Posts, some of which were from Southern States. Ample accommodations for the strangers were found in Camp Agnus, named after General Felix Agnus, where tents had been erected and abundant supplies of provisions accumulated. The morning of Wednesday, the day fixed for the grand parade, was cloudy and somewhat threatening, but a pleasant breeze soon dispersed the clouds and rendered the temperature pleasant for marching.

By eight o'clock the city presented a general holiday and gala-day appearance. Broadway Street, from its extreme western terminus to Broadway on the east, was a grand vista of waving flags and gay bunting, many buildings being handsomely decorated. Eutaw, Calvert, Howard, South and other streets were also profusely hung with flags and streamers. The streets and sidewalks in the central part of the city were crowded, and all windows and balconies from which the parade could be seen were filled with ladies and younger folks in holiday attire. Delegations and Posts with full ranks, and visiting military companies with bands and drum-corps, marched from the various depots and steamer landings towards Baltimore Street, out of which they moved to Broadway—the general rendezvous. General Sherman arrived at a little past nine o'clock and was met at the depot by Mayor Latrobe and other members of the reception committee. President Arthur and party, including Secretary of State Frelinghuysen, Secretary of War Lincoln, Attorney-General Brewster, Sewall A. Brown, Chief Clerk of the State Department; Mr. Keifer, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen and others, arrived at a later hour, and were met at Camden Station, from whence they were driven to the Mayor's reception-room at the City Hall. They were received by Mayor Whyte, Governor Hamilton and staff and many prominent citizens.

The line of parade began forming about half-past nine o'clock, and shortly after ten the column, under command of General R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., moved along a number of streets to Holliday, in front of the City Hall, where it was reviewed by President Arthur, Secretary of War Lincoln and General Sherman. After passing the City Hall the column proceeded down Holliday Street to Exchange Place, a few blocks distant, where it was dismissed. The line occupied a little over an hour passing the point of review. The distance of the march was about three and a half miles, and there were probably 1,000 men in line. The spectators along the line of march numbered about 40,000 people. In the ranks were many veterans of the Confederate army who had met in deadly conflict the comrades of the Grand Army. As the procession moved, it was received all along the line with continuous cheers and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The veteran Duryea Zouaves received particular attention. Among the distinguished officers and visitors were General John A. Logan, General Rosecrans and Frederick Douglass. In every way the parade was a grand success.

The annual meeting of the Encampment was held in the afternoon, when encouraging reports were presented, increased interest having been shown during the year among ex-Union soldiers in the West. New Posts have been installed in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas. The Encampment has \$4,000 cash on hand, \$5,000 invested in United States bonds, and other assets, amounting in all to over \$12,000. The Order numbers 100,000 members in good standing, an increase of 27,000 during the year. At the second day's session of the Encampment the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander-in-chief, Paul Vandervoort, of Nebraska; Senior Vice-Commander-in-chief, William E. W. Ross, of Maryland; Junior Vice-Commander-in-chief, J. S. Bangs, of Maine. During Thursday, Grand Army posts and visitors were the guests of the city, in special charge of members of the City Council, and made an excursion on five steamers down the Patuxent to Tivoli, a city resort near North Point, where they were handsomely entertained. At night, the steamers stopped off Fort McHenry and witnessed a fine display of fireworks from Fort Federal Hill. The city was brilliantly illuminated with electric lights, and the shipping in the harbor with Chinese lanterns and red and blue lights.

The next Encampment will be held in Denver, Colorado, in September, 1883.



We are indebted to General Felix Agnus, the chief spirit of the reunion, for courtesies to the artists whose sketches appear elsewhere.

### De Long's Terrible Fate.

THE story of the finding of the bodies of Captain De Long and his party where death overtook them in the frozen wilds of the Lena Delta is told in all its shocking detail by W. H. Gilder, the New York Herald correspondent, in a dispatch dated on the 12th of April. Engineer Melville and his search-party stopped at the place which Nindermann and Norov, the messengers whom De Long had sent forward for succor, passed the first day after they left, feeling sure that their former comrades could not have gone much further, and here they found the wreck of the scow on the 23d of March. Following the river bank, they came upon a rifle barrel hung upon four sticks; and the natives, upon digging on each side of the sticks, soon found two bodies under eight feet of snow. Meanwhile Melville went on along the bank, twenty feet above the river, to find a place to take bearings. He then saw a camp-kettle and the remains of a fire about a thousand yards from the tent, and, approaching, nearly stumbled upon De Long's hand sticking out of the snow nearly thirty feet from the edge of the bank. Here, under about a foot of snow, they found the bodies of De Long and Ambler about three feet apart, and Ah Sam lying at their feet, all partially covered by pieces of tent and a few pieces of blanket. All the others except Alexia they found at the place where the tent was pitched. Lee and Knack were close by in a cleft in the bank towards the west. Two boxes of records, with the medicine chest and a flag on a staff, were beside the tent. None of the dead had boots. Their feet were covered with rags, tied on. In the pockets of all were pieces of burnt skin and of the clothing which they had been eating. The hands of all were more or less burned, and it looked as if when dying they had crawled into the fire, Boyd lying over the fire, and his clothing being burned through to the skin, which was not burned. Collins's face was covered with a cloth. As the whole of the delta is covered with water during the Spring floods, they carried the bodies to the top of a hill three hundred feet high, about forty yards southwest of where they were found, and there interred them in a mausoleum constructed of wood from the scow, built in the form of a pyramid, twenty-two feet long and seven high, surmounted by a cross twenty-two feet high and a foot square, hewn out of driftwood, and conspicuous at a distance of twenty versts. The mausoleum was covered with stones, and is to be soded in the Spring. The cross is inscribed with the record and names of the dead, cut in by the search-party.

After completing the tomb the party separated to search the delta for traces of Lieutenant Chipp's party, but nothing had been found at the date of the dispatch, and no hope of discovering them alive is longer entertained.

### Political Notes.

THE Republican State Convention of Vermont last week nominated John L. Barstow for Governor, Samuel E. Fingree for Lieutenant Governor, and W. H. Dubois for Treasurer. Resolutions were adopted pledging support to Republican principles, condemning the one-term system in the State Legislature, and recognizing the importance of legislation favorable to education and agricultural interests.

THE Alabama Republicans will meet in State Convention on July 7th.

THE Germans of Connecticut have organized a State Progressive Union on the basis of opposition to both political parties. It is proposed to consolidate the German vote of the State, if possible, in behalf of legislation favorable to the liquor interest.

THE Arkansas Greenbackers have nominated a full State Ticket headed by R. K. Garland for Governor.

THE full returns from Oregon show that George, for Congress, has over 3,000 majority, and Moody, for Governor, 2,000. The remainder of the Republican ticket will have from 1,300 to 2,500 majority. The Legislature stands: Lower House, 37 Republicans and 22 Democrats; Senate, 16 Republicans and 14 Democrats, and the Republican majority on joint ballot will be 17. This does not include a tie on the Representative from one county, for which a new election will be ordered.

SENATOR HAMPTON, of South Carolina, declines to be a candidate for Governor, and says that he is anxious to retire from public life.

THE TENNESSEE Democratic Convention last week nominated General William B. Bates for Governor, on a platform favoring the payment of the capital and percentage bonds, known as the State debt proper, and accrued interest, less the war interest, in full, and the payment of the remainder of the debt at fifty cents on the dollar, with three per cent. interest for the first ten years and four per cent. thereafter to maturity.

THE "regular" Republican Convention of Pennsylvania, last week, nominated Marriott Brosius for Congressman-at-large. He is a man of ability and of high character.

### Enlarging the White House.

THE Senate has passed a Bill to extend the White House by erecting another building of the same size and similar architectural form in the rear of the present building, at a cost of \$300,000, the two to be connected by a broad passage, to accommodate state gatherings. Mr. Morrill, in advocating the passage of the Bill, maintained that the present location was in every way advantageous, disparaged the tendency to give Washington a reputation for unhealthfulness, and noted the well-known fact that the President has become so crowded in the White House that he has now for his private use only half a dozen rooms, not more than any department clerk who aspires to housekeeping. The \$300,000 called for will only finish the building, and an additional appropriation will be required to furnish it.

### Facts of Interest.

THE State Department has taken measures to secure the protection of American missionaries and all other American citizens in Egypt.

THE steamship *Abyssinia*, on her last trip from Liverpool to this port, passed through more than a hundred miles of icebergs, some of which are described as being over two hundred feet in height, sugar-loaf in shape, and tapering to a point. Several, it is declared, were over two hundred feet at the base, while all around them were floating particles of ice that gave the "bergs" the appearance of small islands.

THE Delaware peach crop is now said, by the Wilmington *Star*, to be one of the largest in the history of the State. The enormous yield of 1875 will not be surpassed, but the harvest is not likely to give precedence to that of any other recent year.

GEORGE WASHINGTON's will is on file in the office of the clerk of Fairfax County, Va. Hitherto the document has been without protection, and curious persons in handling it have subjected it to a great deal of wear and tear. Now, however, the will is in a glass case, where it may be seen but not touched. It is written on heavy unruled paper, about note size, and every side is covered. There are twenty-seven pages, all of which have Washington's name attached except the twenty-third, which ended with

the words "City of Washington," and it is supposed that in looking over it Washington mistook the words for his signature and, therefore, failed to sign the page.

AN apparently well authenticated cure of hydrophobia by intense sweating and salivation has just been reported to the Paris Academy of Medicine by Dr. Dumont, of the Caen Hospital. A man, woman and child were all bitten by the same mad dog. The woman died in convulsions, and the child, a girl, has not yet been taken ill. The man, after showing all the usual distressing symptoms of hydrophobia, was, Dr. Dumont stoutly asserts, cured by three subcutaneous injections of one centigramme of pelocarpine.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway has been completed from Thunder Bay to Winnipeg, and traffic will soon be opened between Lake Superior and the metropolis of Manitoba.

KENTUCKY has in force a law passed in 1795 providing that negroes convicted of vagrancy may be sold into slavery by way of punishment, and under it a sale has just been made in Louisville by order of the Circuit Court. The victim was a man forty years old named John Hanson, described in the advertisement as able-bodied and sound except for a rheumatic affection of the legs, and he was sold at public auction for one year to a scavenger for \$2. Many excited negroes were present at the strange scene, but there was no disturbance.

THE Paris Tramway Company has gone back to the use of horses, after trying steam for five years and making exhaustive tests of a score of different systems. Scarcely a week passed during the whole period without an accident, some of which proved very costly to the company, and public dissatisfaction grew so great that at last the authorities forbade the further use of steam, and the company was perfectly ready to acquiesce.

DURING the three Spring months there were 388 suicides reported in this country—314 males and 74 females. The special tendency of Germans to self-destruction is indicated by the fact that no less than 140 cases were of that nationality, while 139 were Americans. The States reporting the greatest numbers were, Ohio 54, Illinois 46, Missouri 30, Indiana 27, and Wisconsin 21.

THE long-famous Mocha coffee threatens soon to be only a tradition. The imports have for some time been declining, and a recent Italian consular report says that the once flourishing town of Mocha has dwindled to a group of four huts, the harbor is full of sand, the European merchants have departed, and the coffee plantations are waste and uncultivated.

AMERICA now manufactures seven-eighths of the perfumes used by Americans, although thirty years ago the whole amount consumed was imported. In the City of New York alone there are sixteen perfumery establishments, producing annually \$1,094,700 worth of goods.

THE official figures put the production of gold in the United States during 1881 at \$34,700,000, and that of silver at \$43,000,000. Colorado leads the list, her mines producing \$20,000,000 of gold and silver, California coming second with \$19,000,000, while Nevada shows less than \$9,000,000.

THE largest sailing-ship ever constructed is the *Lord Downshire*, which was recently built in England. She is constructed of steel, is 290 feet long, has four masts, and is capable of carrying 3,000 tons dead weight.

NO less than 103 persons were killed in 1881 by being run over or knocked down in the streets of Paris, and 1,084 were so seriously injured as to require the aid of the police.

IT is estimated that 160,000 Chinese die every year from the effects of smoking opium.

ICE frozen by machinery is now used almost exclusively in Southern cities, as it is cheaper than that brought from the North, except at seaboard places. The retail price has fallen from \$3 per hundred before the war to \$1.50. Ice is manufactured in some of the large breweries in the North, but none of the processes yet invented for its production work cheaply enough to compete successfully with nature in this part of the country.

A NOVEL but profitable industry in the mountains of North Carolina and East Tennessee is the collection of roots, mostly of laurel, which are shipped to the North and used for the manufacture of door-knobs and pipe-bowls. The roots frequently weigh from 75 to 150 pounds. There is a constant demand, and good prices are paid for them by the ton.

### Dervish Pasha.

DERVISH PASHA, the Sultan's present representative in Egypt, is one of the many celebrated men who might have lived and died unknown but for a lucky accident. During the first rebellion of the Bosnian Mussulmans against the Porte, Dervish, then a young captain of Turkish infantry, was sent with thirty men by Omar Pasha to secure a ferry-boat which was required for the transportation of the troops. The boat was on the other side of a swollen river, and the bank swarmed with Bosniak sharpshooters; but Dervish, setting his little band to divert the enemy's attention with a spattering fire, boldly swam across, cut the rope, and brought back the boat. When he returned with it and the three survivors of his thirty men, Omar Pasha, who was talking with an English correspondent, merely said: "Aferin, Dervish Aga" (Well done, Captain Dervish). The Englishman exclaimed loudly against this cold acknowledgment, when Omar coolly replied: "Well, don't excite yourself, he shall have the first vacant commission." The general kept his word. Dervish Aga soon became Dervish Pasha, and afterwards entertained his English advocate as Governor of one of the largest provinces in Turkey.

### The Grave of Jefferson.

THE appropriation of \$10,000 made by Congress for the erection of a monument and other suitable improvements over the grave of Thomas Jefferson will be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State in providing a handsome iron fence inclosing grounds ninety feet square, in grading the lot, which is at the foot of a hill, and in erecting a granite obelisk about twenty feet high. The granite selected will be what is known as Richmond granite.

### An Adventurous American in Egypt.

COLONEL CHARLES CHAILLE LONG (Bey), who recently assumed charge of the American Consulate in Alexandria, Egypt, is a Marylander and well known in Baltimore. He served with distinction in the Northern army during the late war, and at the close of hostilities went to Egypt with other American officers—Stone, Gordon and Colston—and entered the service of the Khedive. His promotion was rapid, and he was afterwards placed at the head of an exploring party, and made some valuable geographical discoveries in Africa. He was the first white man who ever visited King M'tsal, and that barbarian monarch, afterwards made famous by Stanley, offered a human sacrifice in his honor. Colonel Long, in fact, disputes with Baker and Stanley the credit of having discovered the great waterheads which feed the mysterious Nile, and his book of travels, "Naked Truths of Naked People," published some time ago in this country, is a well written and entertaining work. His health failing him, he returned to this country about four years ago and settled down to the practice of law in New York city; but the love of adventure was too

strong for him, and he went back to Egypt, where it would appear that he has already succeeded in doing good service to his countrymen who were unfortunate enough to be in Alexandria when the present emette broke out.

### The Panama Canal.

EX-SECRETARY of the Navy Thompson, who is the American representative of De Lesseps' Panama Canal scheme, reports the progress of the canal as very flattering; that the difficulties relative to parts of the survey have been removed; that rock is rapidly blasted, and that within a few days a contract has been let to an American company to excavate 7,000,000 cubic feet. The materials are all on the ground, and houses are provided for the workmen.

### THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Professor Barlabb writes from Rome that he has discovered a fragment of a veritable shield of Achilles, bearing not only the sculptures but also a portion of the text of Homer.

Herr Fuchs's report in *Der Naturforscher* states the 244 earthquakes are known to have occurred during the year 1881, of which 86 were in Winter, 61 in Autumn, 66 in Spring and 41 in Summer.

AN Excellent non-Conducting Covering for steam pipes has been secured by mixing ninety per cent. of the disintegrated silicious shells found in certain German mines, and ten per cent. of hair and gluten.

THE Electrical Apparatus devised by a priest in Ravenna, Italy, to instantaneously open all the doors of a building by simply pressing a button, has been tried at the Ravenna Theatre and found to operate with entire satisfaction.

IT Has been found possible to compress paper made from strong fibres (as linen) into such a hard substance that it cannot be scratched with anything but a diamond, and the *Papier Zeitung* predicts that before long a great variety of house furniture will be made of paper instead of wood.

THE Telescope for Princeton College, one of the greatest in the world, has arrived and been put up in the Halstead Observatory. The total cost of the instrument has been about \$25,000. A very large and beautiful new spectroscopic has also just been received from London. Its cost was \$1,000. The instrument will be used especially for the purpose of studying the light of the stars.

A New Yorker has invented an atomizer and air-moistener for cloth factories, which throws out moisture in a mist so fine that it is at once absorbed by the air, and not even the smallest drop of water falls upon machinery or fabrics. The use of such a contrivance is valuable in creating a healthful atmosphere and making it as easy to handle threads in our dry air as in the moist air of England.

THE Nassau Scientific Expedition of Princeton College has just started on its mission. The object of the expedition is to obtain more specimens of fossils for the college museums, as well as to afford the students who go opportunity for thorough study. The localities to be visited are in Wyoming, Dakota and Colorado. The Fort Bridger beds of Wyoming are to be visited first. A Government escort has been put at their disposal.

THE Progress of mechanical invention in the United States is simply marvelous. The records of the Patent Office show an average of nearly 15,000 patents a year for the past twenty years. There have been nearly 4,000 patents bearing on electricity alone, and so many are the constant applications that a special department of the Patent Office is devoted to electricity. The descriptions of the various electrical inventions fill sixteen quarto volumes.

Mr. Warrell, a well-known brass founder of Pittsburgh, Pa., recently obtained a patent for an underground telegraph cable, and a company has been formed which is now laying an experimental line seven miles long. The cable to be used in this experiment is of corrugated lead, one inch in diameter, perforated with five small holes, each of which is insulated in a composition which is the inventor's secret, and wrapped in cotton is a fine copper wire. This cable is capable of being increased in size and capacity, and if it is operated successfully, wires can be so laid under ground at less expense than they can be stretched on poles.

Professor Henry A. Ward, the well-known naturalist, has just returned to his home in Rochester, N. Y., from a journey of seventeen months in Australia and among the islands of the Pacific, during which he collected over 1,000 different varieties of birds and beasts, and sent home eighty boxes of specimens. From Melbourne he went through Queensland, through Torrey's Straits, and opposite New Guinea obtained a fine collection of New Guinea birds. The natives of New Guinea are rank cannibals, and only last September killed and devoured a French naturalist who was innocently engaged in collecting specimens. A short time before a German was eaten in the presence of his wife.

A New Method of coal-mining is believed to have been discovered which will greatly reduce the terrible loss of life that has always characterized this industry. This discovery was set forth in a paper read by Mr. Mosley at the recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, and its principal feature is that cartridges containing lime in a highly caustic condition are employed instead of explosives. After one of these has been rammed down tightly to the bottom of the shot-hole and "tamped," water is injected into the cartridge by means of a small force-pump and hose, and a rapid generation of steam then takes place, gradually raising the coal in all directions, and, in short, performing all the duties of gunpowder or dynamite. It is too early as yet to say whether this process will prove applicable in all cases. When lately tried at the Shipley collieries it more than answered expectations, having won 140 tons more coal in 100 hours less time than the wedging method did in the next "stall." It is further claimed, apparently on good grounds, that it gives absolute immunity from gas explosion, as no fire or flame is generated; that it does not create any smoke or noxious odor; that unskilled labor can work it, and that the men engaged always have plenty of time to get away before the coal begins to fall.

### Death-roll of the Week.

JUNE 17TH.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., William Mackay, formerly city missionary and latterly a Congregational clergyman, aged 55. JUNE 18TH.—At Manchester, Mass., James H. Ring, an actor long connected with Boston theatres, aged 62. JUNE 19TH.—At Lancaster, Pa., Rev. Dr. J. A. Brown, formerly professor of theology in Newberry (S. C.) Seminary, June 20th.—At Catasqua, Pa., David Thomas, father of the anthracite-iron process, and a prominent iron manufacturer, aged 67. JUNE 22ND.—In New York city, John D. Secor, a well known mechanical engineer, aged 51; at Providence, R. I., Alfred Anthony, formerly a prominent business man and Democratic politician, aged 78; at Moscow, Russia, Archbishop Makary, metropolitan of Moscow, and long prominent in Russian politics, June 23rd.—At Rhinecliff, N. Y., Henry G. Radcliff, sole survivor of Dr. Hayes's second Polar Expedition, aged 42; at Colorado Springs, Col., George W. Hawes, curator of the National Museum in Washington, aged 33; at London, England, William Bence Jones, a prominent Irish land-owner and magistrate.

### PERSONAL GOSSIP.

MR. DARWIN's will shows personal property of \$146,000.

KING KALAKAUA has ordered in Boston two thrones for his new palace in the Sandwich Islands.

JOHN BRIGHT completes his twenty-fifth year of parliamentary service this Summer, and the English Liberals are going to celebrate the event.

HIGHLAND UNIVERSITY, Kansas, has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on John A. Halderman, Consul-General of the United States in Siam.

LIEUTENANT DANENHOWER does not expect to complete the official report of his Arctic experience before Fall, and will spend the Summer at Capos Springs, W. Va.

EDWARD C. INGERSOLL, a prominent Washington lawyer and counsel for ex-Senator Christianity in his divorce suit, became insane a few days ago and has been placed in an asylum.

BISHOP Foss, of the Methodist Church, who lay for weeks at the point of death in Minneapolis, is slowly recovering, though it will be a good while before he can resume active work.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, a grandson of the hero of Lake Erie, has just been appointed agent of the Middlesex Mills at Lowell, Mass., with which he has been connected for eight years.

HANOVER COLLEGE, Indiana, has conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Miss Maria Mitchell, professor of astronomy at Vassar. This is said to be the first instance of such an honor to a woman.

THE grave of Emerson at Concord is always covered with fresh flowers. This is done by the young people of the town, who have a regular system about it, so that the flowers are never withered.

REV. DR. JOHN BROWN, of Bedford, Eng., now traveling in the United States, is pastor of the church in which John Bunyan preached 250 years ago. In all this time that church has had but six ministers.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. B. HAZEN—"Old Probabilities"—is an erect, soldierly man, with a well developed figure. His prominent nose, his moustache and imperial give him a resemblance to Napoleon III.

THE King of Bavaria honored Richard Wagner's sixty-ninth birthday last month by giving him two beautiful black swans, which now disport themselves in the royal gardens adjoining Wagner's villa, "Wahnfried," at Bayreuth.

JOHN FRANCIS CLARK, judge of the great races at Epsom—the Derby and Oaks—has occupied the position for thirty years. His father and grandfather filled it before him for forty-six years; and he will probably be succeeded by his son.

CHARLES LANGHEIMER, well-known as "Dickens's Dutchman," who has spent some thirty years of his life in jail, and who was recently released, has been adopted by a well known gentleman of Philadelphia, who hopes for his reform.

Mlle. LUCY DE ROTHSCHILD, recently married in Paris, received as one of her wedding presents a necklace of magnificent pearls given by the Dowager Baroness Rothschild, and worth \$12,000. The King of the Belgians sent a pair of richly-chased silver candlesticks.

HERBERT SPENCER will sail for a three months' visit in this country on the 15th of August. He expects to travel quite extensively, and will try to avoid being lionized, but he is expected to be present at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Montreal.

REV. DR. MERRILL E. GATES was installed as President of Rutgers College at New Brunswick, N. J., on the 20th of June. He succeeds Rev. William H. Campbell, LL. D., who has passed his seventy-third year, having been president for twenty and connected with the college for thirty-one years.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has withdrawn his acceptance of an invitation to lecture in Atlanta, Ga., for the benefit of the Young Men's Library Association, pleading feeble health and the weight of many years, which render him unequal to the task and leave him but little hope that time will render him more competent for it.

BESIDES engaging Irving, the English actor, for the season of 1882-83, Henry K. Abbey, the New York manager, has secured both Nilsson and Mrs. Langtry for the coming season. Mrs. Langtry's tour to begin in November. Mr. Irving is coming over to get a glimpse of the country during his vacation in August.

Mrs. NILSSON, after her American tour, proposes to live permanently in England somewhere near London. Her fortune has been considerably diminished by unfortunate purchases of houses and land in America, and by the disastrous Bourse speculations of her husband, but she still has a comfortable competence.

In presenting last week the credentials of Senator Anthony, chosen by the State of Rhode Island as one of its representatives in the Senate for the fifth consecutive term, Mr. David Davis made a brief and cordial address of congratulation, because Mr. Anthony is the only Senator, except Thomas H. Benton, who has enjoyed so distinguished an honor.

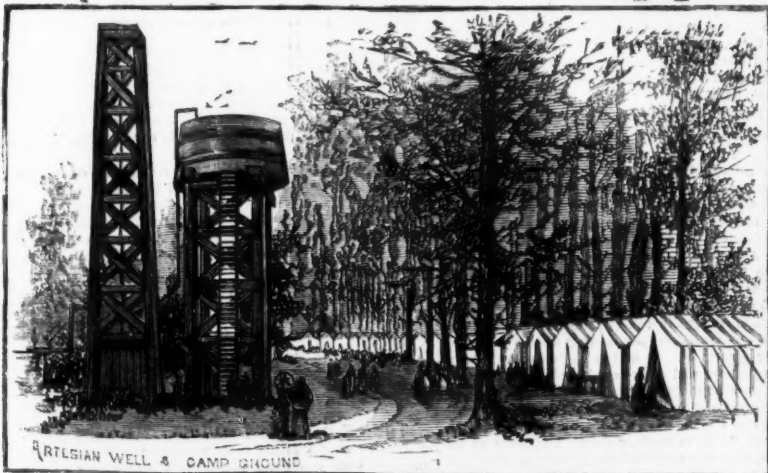
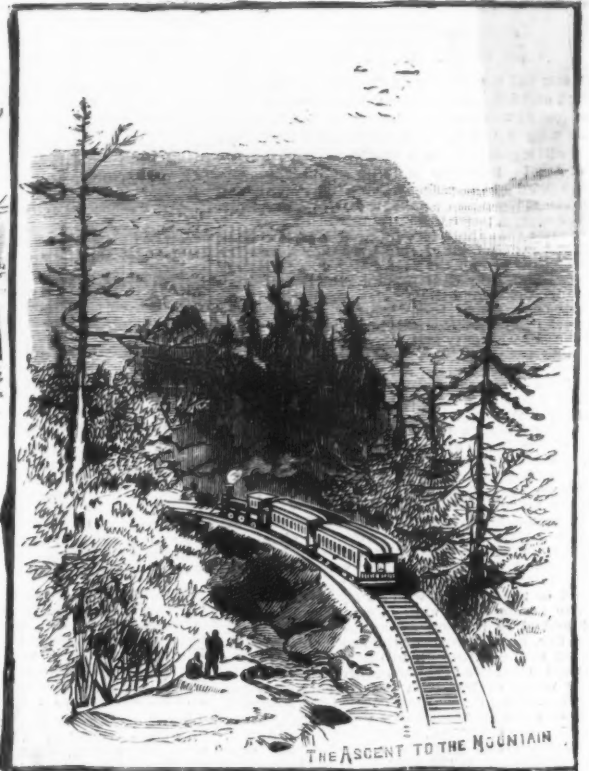
THE household of the Russian Minister at Washington is a polyglot institution. M. de Struve and his family speaking three modern languages and Japanese, while their domestic staff includes Chinese, Japanese, Russian, American, negro and Irish artists. Mme. de Struve is a sculptor and devotes many of her leisure hours to modeling.

THE effort of the Longfellow Memorial Association to erect a fitting monument to the great poet is meeting with a general response, contributions to the national dollar subscription coming in from all parts of the country. Larger contributions are also welcomed, and James R. Osgood, the Boston publisher, has sent his check for \$250. Money should be sent to John Bartlett, treasurer, P. O. Box 1,590, Boston, Mass.

PRINCE BISMARCK has a brother who has just completed and duly celebrated the fortieth year of his service to the German Government. He holds the post of Privy Councillor and District Attorney for Naugard County, and lives at Kitz in a manor house. A large silver tankard was forwarded by his renowned brother, and from the Emperor William he received the Order of the second class of the Red Eagle with a star.

OSCAR WILDE is making a lecturing tour through the South. He will return to this city early in July, and will then start for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, having first stopped at Newport and Saratoga. About August 15th he will sail from San Francisco for Japan, where he will spend three months in studying Japan, upon which he will lecture when he returns to this country in December. He expects to bring with him the articles with which to illustrate his lectures. Before he started on the Southern trip Mr. Wilde had given eighty lectures in seventy-four different cities and towns, the gross receipts of which amounted to \$30,000.





NEW YORK.—VIEWS AT AND AROUND MOUNT MCGREGOR, THE MOUNTAIN SUBURB OF SARATOGA.  
FROM SKETCHES BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 298.





THE LATE ABRAHAM DE SOLA, LL.D. DISTINGUISHED JEWISH THEOLOGIAN.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NOTMAN.

HON. FREDERICK ROBIE,  
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF MAINE.

HON. FREDERICK ROBIE, the Republican candidate for Governor of Maine, is a worthy representative of the best element of his party. From early manhood he has been an active participant in every movement looking to the advancement of the educational, social and industrial interests of his State. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1841, and subsequently graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and was engaged in the active practice of his profession until the outbreak of the war in 1861. He was appointed a paymaster by President Lincoln, served until the close of the war, and was breveted Lieutenant-colonel for meritorious service. He has been elected to the State House of Representatives seven times; was Speaker in 1872, and again in 1876; was a member of the Council under Governor Washburn, and has been chairman of the Council during Governor Davis's and Governor Plafsted's administrations. Through his influence the Normal School at Gorham was established, and he contributed liberally to the fund necessary for the erection of the build-

ings. In 1878 he was one of the Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition, and during his absence was made one of the constitutional candidates for Governor by an agreement among the leaders of the Republican Party, and was voted for by the Republican members of the Legislature of 1879. He is now Master of the State Grange, an agricultural organization comprising more than 10,000 members. His election as Governor would be honorable to the State, but could add nothing to the esteem in which he is held by all classes of its citizens.

THE LATE REV. DR.  
ABRAHAM DE SOLA.

THE late Rev. Professor Abraham De Sola, LL.D., whose portrait appears herewith, was not only the oldest Jewish pastor in Canada, but a theologian whose fame among his own people was world-wide. He was born in London, England, on the 18th of September, 1827, and came from an ancient Spanish-Jewish family. His father, the Rev. David Aaron De Sola, enjoyed a high reputation as a divine and scholar, and his ancestors present a long line of illustrious names celebrated as scholars, physicians and statesmen.

Young De Sola received a careful education, under paternal supervision. After having finished his academical studies, he took to Hebrew, literature and theology. In 1847, responding to a call from the Portuguese-Hebrew congregation of Montreal, he began the career of a pastor, in which in after years he achieved such wide distinction. He early became a favorite on the lecture platform, and his talents were so conspicuous that in 1848 he was appointed Professor of Hebrew and Semitic literature in McGill College. The duties attached to that honorable office he discharged with commendable zeal. Shortly after this the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him, and he was selected to address the graduates on behalf of the Faculty, at one of the Commencements. He was also chosen President of the Natural History Society, and delivered before it very interesting lectures on Jewish history, and on the zoology, cosmogony and botany of the Scriptures.

Professor De Sola labored earnestly for the welfare of his brethren as a minister, but more particularly as a writer, his controlling aim being always the exaltation of the religion of Israel and the presentation of the beauties and grandeur of the Jewish literature. Among his works were "Notes on the Jews of Persia," "Commentary on Samuel Hannazid's

Introduction to the Talmud," "Perissol's Cosmography," "Life of Shabethal Tsevi," "History of the Jews of Poland," "History of the Jews of France," "Critical Consideration of the Dietary Laws of the Hebrews," "Life of Saadia a Gaon," and numerous other works. Dr. De Sola, while thus active in literary walks, also identified himself prominently with educational and charitable organizations.

His death is a sad loss to the Church for which he did so much. His funeral in Montreal was attended by many leading citizens, and clergymen of nearly every religious persuasion in the city were present, testifying by the deep sorrow depicted in their countenances to the respect in which they held the memory of the departed. The service was conducted by Rev. H. P. Mendes, of the Nineteenth Street Synagogue in New York, and editor of the *American Hebrew*.

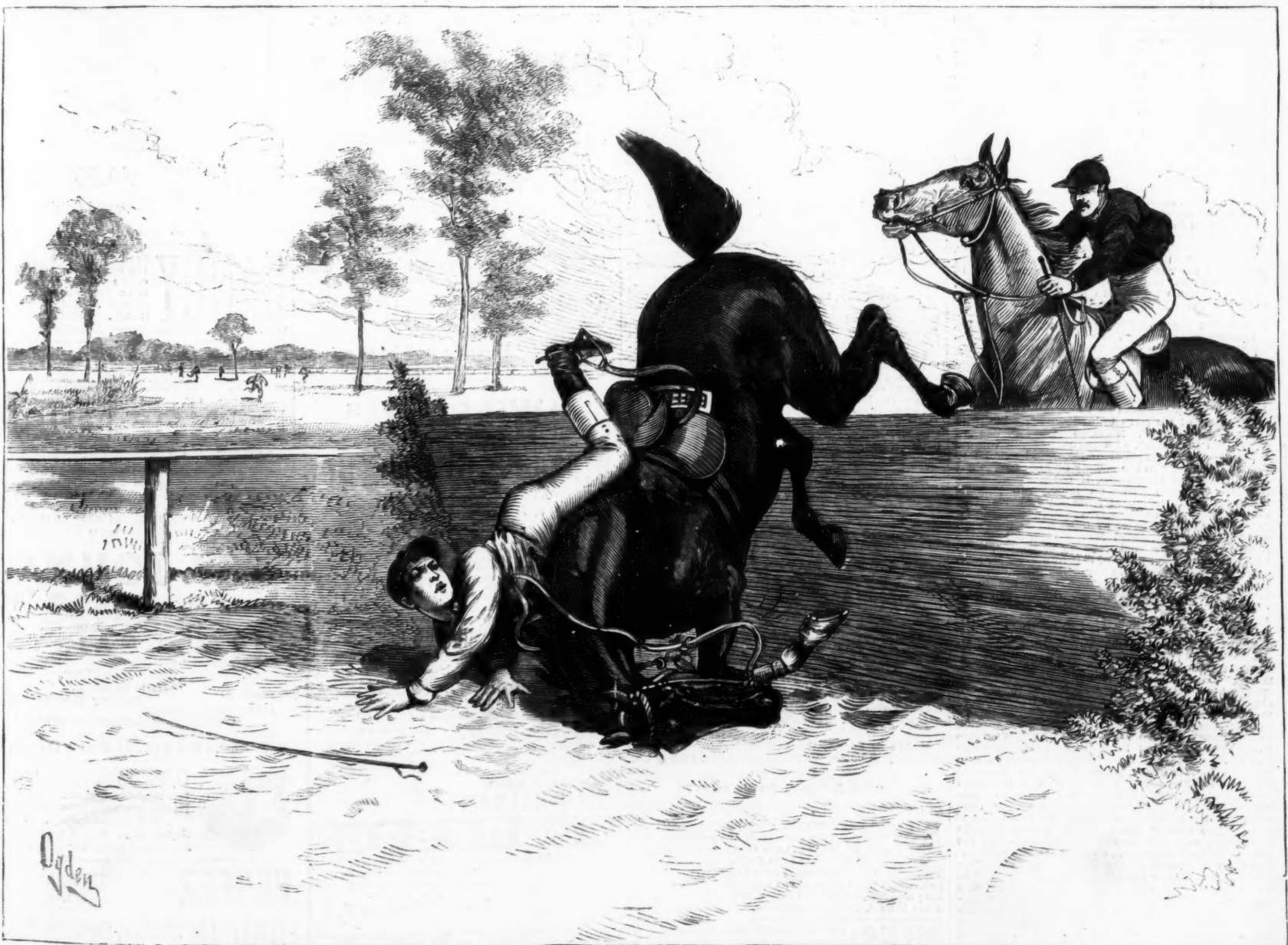
RACING SEASON AT  
CONEY ISLAND.

THE "events" coming off at the Sheephead Race-course at Coney Island are notable, not only on account of the "bits o' blood," but on account of "swells" who attend. The best stables on this continent are well represented, and "cracks" put on the course destined to do "big things" in the near future. To the lover of horses and of the turf a better half-day's amusement than a visit to the races can scarcely be obtained. The sea-breeze fans the cheek, while the "good 'uns" flash past, their coats glossy as satin, their riders in the variegated glories of racing jackets and caps, and a ten-dollar bill either lost or won should not interfere with an appetite born of ozone. One of the perilous pleasures of the racecourse is painfully exemplified in our illustration. The horse, well to the fore, has stumbled and thrown his jockey who will be carried, stunned and bleeding, from the scene that but for a turn in the wheel of fortune was destined, perhaps, to witness his triumph.

ENGLAND'S LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

LATE English papers contain the report for 1881 of the National Life-boat Institution, which is a charitable association supported by voluntary offerings, whose object is to furnish life saving stations and appliances, and to reward volunteer crews for the rescue of the shipwrecked. A comparison of

the relative work done by this voluntary association and our own paid Life-saving Service in the same time is useful and suggestive. The costs to be guarded do not differ much in extent, that of Great Britain is, however, the larger. In 1881 the British Institution had been in operation fifty-eight years, during which time it had expended on life-boat stations and other means for saving life upward of \$2,850,000, besides \$351,000 and 943 gold and silver medals given as rewards for saving life. The number of lives saved in those fifty-eight years is 28,724, averaging 495 each year. Our own service, since its organization, has been in operation ten years, during which time the number of lives saved has been 11,380, averaging 1,138 each year, more than double the number rescued by the volunteer crews. It should be remembered, too, that the American report is that of only the life-saving crews, while the British includes every life saved from drowning by the individual effort of any person whatsoever in the United Kingdom. The expenditures of the English association average \$244,193 a year. During the year 1881 five hundred lives were saved in England by voluntary effort, for which this association gave rewards in money or medals. During the same year 1,864 lives in peril of drowning were rescued by our paid crews; no record is



NEW YORK.—THE RACING SEASON ON CONEY ISLAND.—A STEEPLE-CHASE DISASTER.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. A. OGDEN.



kept of voluntary acts of heroism on any river, lake, or on the high seas. These figures prove the superiority of a thoroughly drilled, skilled corps of men to the random, though well-meant, attempts of undisciplined individuals. But it is at the same time to be remembered that the perils of the service on the British coasts are far greater than those which attend our own, and in point of practical bravery and efficiency, it is, no doubt, true that the British surmount rank among the foremost of the world.

## FINANCIAL.

[Weekly Review of Wall Street, issued by MESSRS. HENRY L. RAYMOND & CO., Stockbrokers, 4 Pine Street, New York.]

"WHAT is the truth concerning the actual present financial condition of this country, and what is the outlook for the future? Perfectly accurate and comprehensive answers to these questions would be of immense value to every one embarked in speculation, or to those who are looking about for safe and profitable investments. Commanding an extensive patronage throughout the United States and Canada, we naturally receive very many inquiries of such a nature as above referred to, and that all of our correspondents may possess our views, we mail to them this report from week to week. We endeavor to give reliable information, and to map out the current of the market, but our readers will bear in mind that those possessing years of experience in Wall Street are sometimes liable to err. The smallest and most inexperienced brokers are generally those who claim to know the most, and who are addicted to giving 'points.' The pendulum during our depression swung considerably beyond its proper mark; it is now swinging forward. The advance that has characterized the market since the issue of our last Report has not yet reached the dignity of a bull market, or 'a great upward movement,' because it has been the work, not of the public, but of Wall Street. If it is kept up for a fortnight, it will then mean a continuous rise, with occasional reactions, for weeks and months—a year, perhaps. All over the country the belief prevails that railroads and general business are going to thrive as they did in 1880, only on a larger scale; but the speculators and investors of the country never come into the stock market to back their convictions until Wall Street has demonstrated their soundness. Those who acted on our advice given in last week's Report have cause to congratulate themselves, and we firmly believe if they hold on to their stocks very large profits will accrue. Our advice is to hold them for two or three months, at which time we confidently expect to see prices fully 20 to 40 per cent. higher. The financial situation has been very greatly misunderstood, and in some quarters misrepresented through ignorance or design. Some writers of the daily papers have either failed to comprehend the truth concerning the market, or have been inspired by a willful desire to suggest false and misleading statements. The coming three months will be a period of activity in the stock market, and possessing experience and facilities for doing business promptly and satisfactorily, we offer our services to those desiring to operate."

[MESSRS. HENRY L. RAYMOND & CO. transact business with large experience and excellent facilities; and persons wishing to invest in stocks will do well to write or call upon them for any information desired.]

## BOOK NOTICES.

THE DESMOND HUNDRED. Round Robin Series. JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO. 1882.

This is indeed a very readable book, and bears the gracious charm of woman's hand, that of Mrs. Jane G. Austin, despite the masculine vigor which, like a strong sea-breeze, sweeps over it from the quaint first chapter in which the whole-souled Dr. Sampson brings home his bride, to the last, when on a certain Michaelmas Day a certain auspicious event takes place. "The Desmond Hundred" is no ordinary rambling novel. It is a good ship launched on the ocean of literature, bearing not only a rich cargo, but a dozen or so of intensely interesting people. The writer handles "ye goose quill" in a right masterful way in the delineation of the nuances of character, while her descriptions of nature and her moods are as vivid as they are interesting. In the course of the events of this novel the personages living, moving and having their being therein, visit the Bahamas—and here the authoress deftly flings the glamour of romance over a detailed description of life in Nassau and its neighborhood, after such a fashion, as to involuntarily cause the reader to wish to be one of the delightful party. Honor Desmond is only a woman—and a good woman to boot—and the contrast between her and Zany Sampson is so full of attraction that one likes to meet them together. Lady Hopkins is as correct a portrait of a city knight's widow as can be found inside Temple Bar, and Major Palmrose Airdree an excellently drawn portrait of the wandering British officer. "The Desmond Hundred" is an exceptionally excellent novel, as Mrs. Austin's publishers have doubtless financially discovered ere this.

THE HOME LIFE OF HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. Reminiscences of many Visits to Cambridge and Nahant during the years 1880, 1881 and 1882. By Blanche Roosevelt Tucker-Machetta. New York: CARLTON & CO.: 1882.

The inner life of Longfellow possesses a loving, yet painful, interest, and it is with sad pleasure that one reads of the dear poet's sayings and doings; if the tenor of his pure unadorned life far from the madding crowd, Madame Machetta has indeed been privileged, as a perusal of the volume before us affords ample evidence. She has not only been made happy in the society of Longfellow, but has shared his friendship, if not his confidence. Madame Machetta gives us many conversations upon many subjects held from time to time with her "cher maître," as she styles the professor, and a fac simile of the last letter written by Longfellow addressed to herself, dated March 14th, adorns the front pages of her book. A very charming, cultivated and beautiful woman, it is no matter for wonder that the poet found in her company much that interested, much that touched upon the ideal. That Madame Machetta's book will be read goes without saying.

## A VALUABLE HAND-BOOK.

A COMPREHENSIVE hand-book of American politics—a work which should present the salient features of party history in this country, make accessible the national platforms and other important records, gather together the great speeches of the several epochs and collect the important statistics in regard to population, elections, Government receipts and expenditures, and a score of other subjects which are scattered over so wide a field—such a volume has often been longed for by almost every one who has made our politics a study, but longed for in vain. At last, however, this long-felt want has been filled in a substantial book of over a thousand pages, recently sent forth by the Fireside Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, and entitled "American Politics (non-Partisan) from the beginning to date." The author and compiler is Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, who has served several terms in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and during the past year has been Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Cooper has also been an editor, and in this capacity has always felt the lack of such a work, while his experience in the journalistic profession has qualified him to judge what materials should go to its composition. It would take a great deal of space merely to catalogue the contents of this book, but no purchaser is likely to find anything which he would have had omitted. The first

304 pages are devoted to a history of political parties, from colonial days down to the present year; then come 79 pages of political platforms, beginning with the celebrated Virginia resolutions of 1798 and taking in the resolutions of all the national parties in the last Presidential campaign; "Great Speeches on Great Issues" is the title of a collection of 59 noteworthy deliverances from such men as John Adams and Patrick Henry, Webster, Calhoun and Clay, Lincoln, Garfield and Blaine, the latter's admirable eulogy on his murdered chief fittingly closing the list; then comes the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Ordinance of 1787, the Constitution, and Jefferson's Manual of Parliamentary Practice; "Book V." gives all existing political laws, and the next department shows all the officers of the Federal Government, their salaries and the methods of political appointment; while the last 114 pages constitute a perfect storehouse of statistical information. That there should be petty flaws in the execution of so comprehensive a design is inevitable; but as a whole Mr. Cooper's work can be justly commended as a most valuable addition to the library of every citizen interested in his country's history.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Professor E. R. Thompson, of the University of Pennsylvania, is undoubtedly the most accomplished advocate and defender of protection to be found among the faculties of our educational institutions, not a few of the best known instructors in political economy being believers in free trade. His "Social Science and National Economy," which was published in 1875, immediately took rank as the best text-book from the protectionist point of view, and the third and revised edition which Porter & Coates, the Philadelphia publishers, have just issued, under the new title of "Elements of Political Economy," fully sustains its original reputation. Its appearance now is particularly timely in view of the growing interest apparent in the tariff question, and fair-minded students of the great problem, whatever their predilections, will find the book worthy of careful attention.

## HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

ACTS as food for an exhausted brain.

## HEGEMAN'S GASTRICINE,

A Specific for Dyspepsia.

Sold by all Druggists, 25 cts. per box. Sent by mail. J. N. HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, cor. 8th St., N.Y.

Do not forget to add to your lemonade or soda ten drops of ANGSTURA BITTERS. It imparts a delicious flavor and prevents all Summer diseases. Be sure to get the genuine ANGSTURA, manufactured by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

FOR nearly three years we have inserted the advertisement of DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC BRUSHES in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. Some of our readers are doubtless skeptical of the curative qualities claimed for them, and have hesitated to purchase. To such we would say that one of the attaches of Frank Leslie's Publishing House has used DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC FLUSH BRUSH in his household with most satisfactory results, and cordially commends it. We know Dr. Scott to be perfectly honest and straightforward, and therefore no risk is run by sending him money, in return for which you will receive full value.

TO WHAT an extent railway management has been reduced to scientific precision was strikingly shown by the facility and ease with which the Pennsylvania Road met all the extraordinary demands upon it last week in connection with the Grand Army celebration at Baltimore. The arrangements effected for the transportation of the Posts for the departments of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and New England (with the General Superintendent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad by Colonel J. N. Abbey, A. D. C. in charge of transportation), were so perfected as to avoid the least ripple, or anything to mar the pleasure of the participants in the excursion, although there were thousands of men transported over this portion of the Pennsylvania Railroad system of roads during the five days of the encampment, requiring a dozen or more special trains, in addition to the numerous regular trains. The General Manager of this great corporation is in nothing more successful than in his wise selection of agents for the detail and execution of his business plans.

AMONG the most agreeable and certain of the indications that the season for Summer travel is at hand is the new Excursion route book of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and its branches. To residents of New York and Philadelphia, and the intervening country the Reading routes offer special advantages by their proximity and convenience. No tiresome journey is necessary to reach the fine scenery, the grateful resorts, and the numerous interesting centres of great industries; but within a few hours of agreeable travel, through pleasant and attractive country, the destination is reached. Travelers for any of the more distant resorts will find the Reading country a most pleasing introduction or finale to a longer trip or circuit, and a system of routes and tickets has been devised to afford every advantage to the tourist. The members of the large, popular and highly useful "Can't-get-away Club," who will stay in town and work all Summer, will also do well to remember that the "Bound Brook" continues the only two-hour route between New York and Philadelphia.

JUNE 24TH, 1882.

THE LUSTRO COMPANY, NEW YORK: Having thoroughly tested "Lustro" for cleansing and polishing my patent fireproof cans, I would say that I find it a very superior article for the purpose, and that I know of no better material for renovating brass, nickel and plated surfaces.

JOS. L. FIRM,

Inventor of Firm's Patent Fireproof Cans.

"ROUGH ON RATS." Ask druggists for it. Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, vermin. 15 cts.

STINGING Irritation, Inflammation, all Kidney Complaints, cured by "Buchu-palpa," \$1 per bottle.

THE IMPURITIES OF ORDINARY COW'S MILK are obviated in preparations of the ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., Milk Food and Condensed Milk, for Infants and Invalids.

HALF-PINT SAUCE, the best and cheapest relish; sold only in bottle, unrivaled by any for family use.

"Use Redding's Russia Salve."

SARANAC LAKE HOUSE, "ADIRONDACKS." This well-known and popular Summer Resort, beautifully situated on Lower Saranac Lake, the key to the mountain lakes and Blue Mountain Lake Region, opened May 1st. Table best in the mountains; rooms large, well-ventilated and thoroughly renovated and newly-furnished throughout; accommodations, 250 guests. Send for circular. Address MILB B. MILLER, Proprietor, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

ITCHING POLES.—Moisture, intense itching; most at night; sure cures. Swayne's Ointment. At Druggists.

## VALUABLE TRUTHS

"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for

Hop Bitters will Cure you.

"If you are simply ailing, if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why,

Hop Bitters will Revive you.

"If you are a Minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a Mother, worn out with care and work,

Hop Bitters will Restore you.

"If you are a man of business or laborer weakened by the strain of your 'every-day duties, or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work,

Hop Bitters will Strengthen you.

"If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indigestion or distention, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case,

Hop Bitters will Relieve you.

"If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating,

Hop Bitters is what you Need.

"If you are old, and your blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning,

Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.

"HOP BITTERS is an elegant, healthy and refreshing flavoring for sick-room drinks, impure water, etc., rendering them harmless, and sweetening the mouth, and cleansing the stomach."

# WILSONIA

## MAGNETIC CLOTHING.

Read the Following Remarkable Case:

BROOKLYN.

GENTLEMEN: I cheerfully bear witness to the efficacy of the "WILSONIA" MAGNETIC GARMENTS. I am a seafaring man. For two years I suffered from chronic diarrhoea, and was under treatment of physicians, in turn, in San Domingo, Mexico, Nova Scotia, New York and Brooklyn. About three months ago I purchased a suit of "WILSONIA," without having a particle of faith in it. To-day I am a well man, cured of Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Diarrhoea. I would as soon give up my ship as my "WILSONIA."

Truly yours,

T. L. RUDOLPH.

# WILSONIA

WILL CURE

Paralysis, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Varicose Veins, Nervous Debility, Pain in the Back, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, etc. etc.

Pamphlet containing Testimonials, Price-list, etc., sent on application.

CAUTION.—Do not be deceived by worthless imitations.

"WILSONIA" Magnetic Clothing Co., 25 East 14th St., NEW YORK.

**PARKER'S GINGER TONIC**  
Contains Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake and many of the best medicines known, combined into a remedy of such varied powers as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier & Restorer Ever Used.  
The Best Health and Strength  
If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Bad Cough or any disorder of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or Nerves, Parker's Ginger Tonic, will commence to cure and build you up from the first dose, and never intoxicates.  
50c. and \$1.00 at druggists.  
Large saving buying dollar sizes.  
The cleanest and most economical hair dressing. Never fails to restore youthful color to gray hair.

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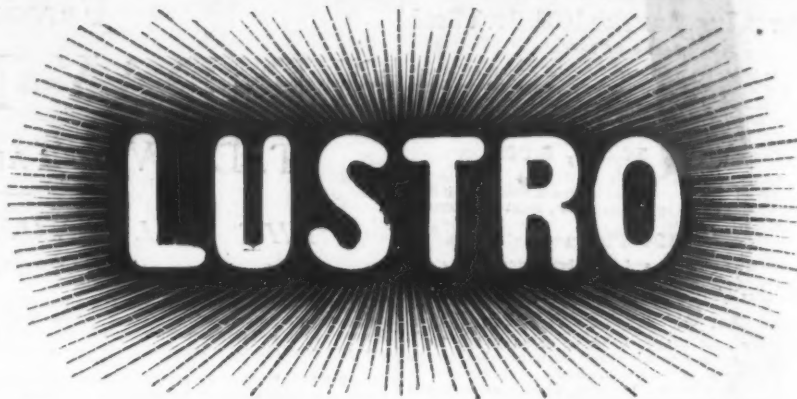
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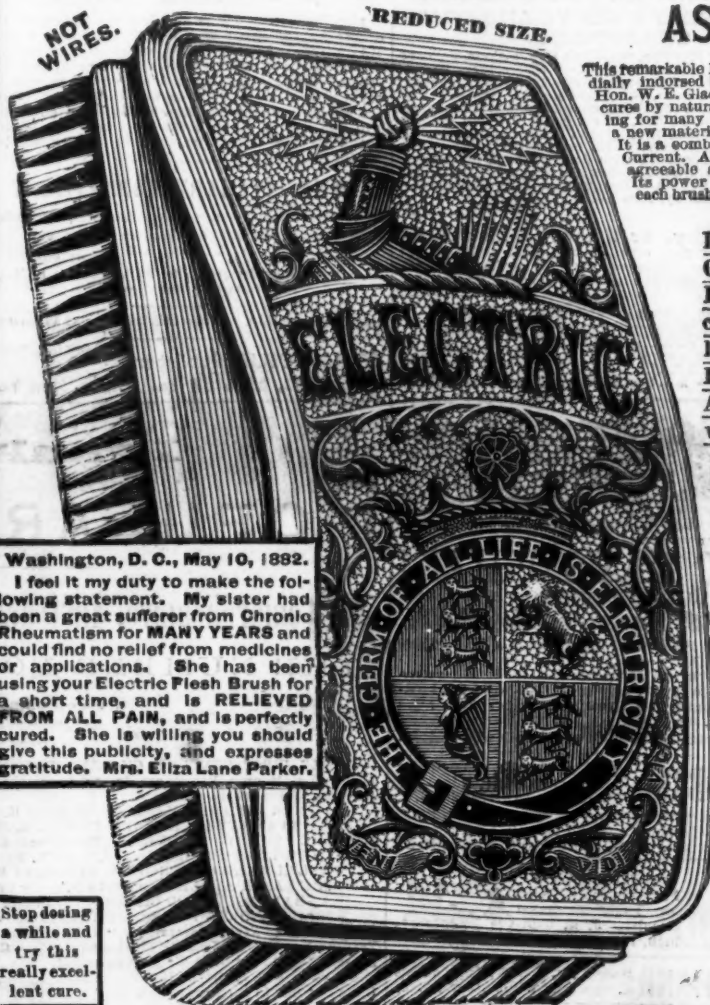
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